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## EARLY PASSAGE OF FEDERAL RED FLAG LAW URGED

Action at Present Session of the United States Congress Is Indicated to Check Spread of Disloyal Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Aroused by the activities of agitators openly advocating the overthrow of organized government and society in the United States, Congress is expected to enact legislation before the end of this session to counteract disloyal propaganda and to bring within the scope of the law those who are aiding and abetting a course of action declared to be fatal to the best interests of the United States. The contemplated legislation is particularly aimed at the wavers of the red flag.

Officials and members of Congress believe the unrest that has marked several sections of the country recently is due, not so much to disorganization in the economic system, as to the deliberate efforts of those who hail the inevitable difficulties of a transition period as the opportunity for the dissemination of unsound and dangerous theories of government.

The Senate sub-committee on judiciary appointed to consider Senator New's resolution for the prohibition of the red flag—the emblem of anarchy—in public assemblies, reported it out favorably on Thursday, with an amendment added by the committee excluding from the mails and prohibiting the carrying in interstate commerce of the printed matter declared in the bill to be unlawful.

### Need Emphasized

In the last few weeks a regular flood of Bolshevik literature, largely inspired and circulated by the emissaries of the Soviet Government of Russia, has found its way to every section of the country. This literature, senators have been informed, is particularly evident in sections where unemployment is most acute and where the I. W. W. and the avowed adherents of Bolshevism have been making a strong bid to enlist in their ranks those temporarily unemployed. That the literature in question is "vicious and disloyal," it is believed, is fully proved by specimens which have found their way into the hands of members of the Senate.

The committee which passed on and reported the New resolution, with amendments, was composed of Senator Walsh of Montana, Senator King of Utah and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. The measure is aimed not merely at those who advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States, but also at those who aim to disorganize industrial stability through the cessation of work. This latter part of the bill, it is plain, is aimed at the general strike threatened to be proclaimed next July. The bill which the Senate is recommended to pass is as follows:

"Section 1. That the display, or exhibition, at any meeting, gathering, or parade, public or private, of any flag, banner, or emblem, symbolizing or intended by the person or persons displaying or exhibiting the same to symbolize a purpose to overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to personal property, or by the general cessation of industry, the government of the United States, or all government, is hereby declared to be unlawful."

### To Check Propaganda

"Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to advocate or incite or to write with intent to forward such purpose to print, publish, sell, or distribute any document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or incited the overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to personal property, or by the general cessation of industry, the government of the United States, or all government, is hereby declared to be unlawful."

**Senators New fully approves the bill as amended. He will repeat his former warning to the Senate that there is no place in the United States for any flag but the emblem of the Union and that the waving of the red flag beside the Stars and Stripes savors of treason to the Republic. Senator Thomas of Colorado will also, it is understood, urge the passage of the measure before the end of the session. He has repeatedly insisted, in debate on the floor, that the most urgent duty confronting Congress is the enactment of punitive legislation to counteract sedition, anarchy, and disloyalty.**

**Red Flag Prohibited**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Looped Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The dreadnaught New Mexico, due to an accident to one of her turbines, will not be able to keep up with the George Washington, President Wilson's ship, a wireless message to the Navy Department states.

The destroyers which have been accompanying the President's vessel have been forced to slow down because of heavy seas, and the George Washington is now proceeding without them to Boston.

The U. S. S. Denver has been ordered to escort the George Washington into port.

**FREE AIRPLANE PARKING SPACE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—The Northwest Aircraft Company has taken a lease of the Upriver Park golf links from the Park Board of Spokane. Under the terms of lease the aircraft company will maintain a landing place here for airplanes that will be free to passenger, mail, or express planes.

## FULL RETURNS FOR SHIPS BUILT IN YEAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to Lloyds' return, the merchant ships launched during 1918 numbered 1866, of 5,447,440 tonnage. Of these, the United States built 929, the United Kingdom 301, Canada 206, and Japan 198. In tonnage, the United States was first, with 3,035,030 tons, the United Kingdom next with 1,345,120, Canada 279,904 and Japan 489,924.

## PLANS TO WELCOME THE PRESIDENT

Flotilla as Escort—Governors of Six States Will Take Part in Boston Reception—Troops to Line Route of Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Parliament was opened on Thursday afternoon under somewhat unusual circumstances, there being neither Prime Minister or leader of the opposition present at the opening ceremonies. The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, is still in Europe in attendance at the Peace Conference. Other ministers absent were Sir George E. Foster, the Hon. A. L. Sifton and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, who are with Sir Robert, and the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

The opening ceremonies were of the most simple character. The Governor-General, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by his staff, read the speech from the throne in both French and English. This speech outlined the business which is to be brought before Parliament during the present session.

Reference was made to the armistice and to the Peace Conference now in progress, and to the valorous and heroic part played by Canadians in the war, while the debt that Canada owes to the army was dealt with in the following language:

"The gratitude of the nation cannot be too earnestly and sincerely expressed to the gallant members of the Canadian expeditionary force, whose sufferings, sacrifices and heroism have played so effectual a part in vindicating the cause of world liberty and civilization."

The promised legislation includes aid in the construction of highways, assistance to returned soldiers in establishing themselves upon the land and for promoting desirable immigration and farm settlement; promotion of vocational training, creation of a department of health; promoting better housing conditions throughout the Dominion by loans made for the purpose to the several provincial governments; the validation by Parliament of orders-in-council prohibiting the importation and manufacture of intoxicating beverages and the transportation thereof into any community where their sale is contrary to law, and regulations for pensions to soldiers and their dependents; while further important measures designed to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people in the new era of reconstruction, social as well as material, upon which the world has entered will be recommended to your consideration."

The speech from the throne went on to foreshadow a new Election Act, which would allow of women sitting in Parliament, in the following language: "A Bill relating to the franchise, with such provisions as are necessary, having regard to existing conditions, and providing among other things for effectually enabling women to vote, and conferring upon them the privilege of sitting in Parliament, will be submitted for your consideration."

Following the reading of the speech from the throne, the members of the House of Commons returned to their own chamber where the Acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, in a short speech referred to the great loss the country had sustained in the passing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

An interesting incident in the course of the short proceedings was the welcome of the House to the Hon. Mr. Beland, formerly Postmaster-General of Canada, and who was held a prisoner by the Germans for nearly four years. Sir Thomas White then moved that out of respect to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the House adjourn until Tuesday next.

**MARIETTA COLLEGE PRESIDENT**  
MARIETTA, Ohio—Dr. Robert L. Kelly of Chicago, president of the American College Association, has accepted the presidency of Marietta College.

The entire route of the procession from Commonwealth Pier, where the party will land, through the business district to the Copley-Plaza Hotel will be lined by a double row of soldiers and sailors in honor of their Commander-in-Chief. There will be 2000 regular army soldiers, 4000 sailors and 2500 state guard soldiers, in addition to other units. These men will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commander of the Department of the Northeast.

Long before the George Washington comes within sight of land, a flotilla of six destroyers will be dispatched to sea by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, Commandant of the First Naval District, to escort the liner into port. These destroyers and a fleet of chasers, trawlers, and other vessels will escort the party up the harbor. There are about 2000 home-coming troops aboard the liner, which, after the presidential party has debarked at Boston, will proceed to Hoboken to land the soldiers.

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## VOTE PROMISED TO WOMEN OF CANADA

At Opening of Dominion Parliament, the Governor-General Outlines Legislative Program in Speech From the Throne

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## NEW PROCEDURE BILL IS DEBATED

British Parliament in Session—Lord Leverhulme Says Industrial Unrest Is a Healthy Sign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The debate on the procedure proposal was resumed yesterday in the House of Commons, widespread opposition among all parties being again evident. Viscount Wolmer even moved an amendment to limit the operation of the bill to the present session only, but the government refused to accept it. Mr. S. Robinson, member for Brecon and Radnor, moved an amendment that the House should be adjourned, after questions, on the motion of a Minister, so that the sittings of the standing committees should be facilitated. This proposal was accepted by the government, but sharply criticized by Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks and other members on the ground that it would abolish the method of airing grievances by moving an adjournment to call attention to a matter of urgent importance. The proposal was also a grave blow at the authority of the House. Mr. Robinson's plan to substitute standing committees for the House itself, instead of merely supplementing it, has not yet been passed, though it has been accepted by the government and will be brought up in the report stage.

Meanwhile these standing committees may exclude the press if they so decide, and Mr. W. Adamson's proposal that their proceedings should be reported in full, like those of the House of Commons, was defeated by 224 to 57.

In the House of Lords, discussion of the industrial unrest was continued, with an optimistic contribution from Lord Leverhulme, who announced that there was no cause for fear in the present industrial unrest. It was a healthy sign. Shorter hours and higher wages should be given the worker, but on one condition, namely,

that of increased production. Secretary Lane told a representative of this paper on Thursday that he was making every effort to have the bill passed at this session of Congress, and had hopes that it would be passed. "It should have been done two months ago," he added. "It has not been possible to get options and to organize our personnel until we were sure that Congress was going to approve the plan and vote the money. Now that the soldiers are desiring to return to civil life, here would have been an opportunity for them to do it at once under the most advantageous circumstances; it would have been no temporary makeshift, but a permanent advantage to them and to the country. Haste Is Advised

"It will take two months after we receive the necessary authority from Congress to get the scheme into working order, although it might be possible to give work to a few men before that time, and the next two months are likely to be hard ones. I want to emphasize the fact that the men in the army and navy are deeply interested in this plan, and we are receiving letters from hundreds of them daily. Here are 400 return postcards that came in this morning, mostly from camps where they only heard of it about 10 days ago. The men want a chance to get land under such favorable opportunities, and the country needs the men on the land. I am not in favor of giving the men one cent. They don't want charity. But under the plan that we have worked out, the men are given a chance to work and make money to get land with a trifling first payment and a long time in which to make other payments.

**ARMY INEFFICIENCY CHARGES DENIED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The charges made by Henry Allen, Governor of Kansas, regarding neglect and inefficiency in the United States army in France, were vigorously denied before the Rules Committee of the national House of Representatives on Thursday by Maj.-Gen. Peter B. Traub, who saw active service in France.

Major-General Traub commanded the thirty-fifth division in the Argonne and explained that the opportunities of Mr. Allen, who was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. secretary with his division, were not so good as his own and that, therefore, his statement that the wounded were permitted to lie on the battlefield for from 24 to 36 hours was subject to correction.

"Mr. Allen was not up in the battle area," said General Traub, "but was five or six kilometers behind the front line." He further explained that he had sent the "Y" secretaries under Governor Allen back to prevent a leak, this having happened through a secretary once before. The general reduced Governor Allen's estimate of casualties by 2000 and said that most of them were wounded only slightly.

The man himself will have an immediate job; the labor market will be protected against a surplus of labor; many lines of industry will be helped by the demand for their products; it will tend to prevent centralization in the cities; it will affix to the soil large numbers of Americans, and it will bring into use great areas of neglected land.

**EARL READING SETS SAIL FOR NEW YORK**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Thursday)—Earl Reading and Mr. J. P. Morgan sailed for New York this evening on the steamer Aquitania, which will call at Brest and embark from 5000 to 6000 American troops.

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## VON LUDENDORFF'S WORK IS CRITICIZED

German Premier Maintains Deprecatory Comment on General Despite the Protest of Field Marshal von Hindenburg

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Philip Scheidemann, the German Premier, who in a recent speech in the National Assembly at Weimar, referred to General von Ludendorff, the moving spirit of the German military command, as a "plunger," refused to retract his characterization when a protest was entered by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg. Herr Scheidemann, in fact, declares that General von Ludendorff himself used the word in referring to his own position last October.

Von Hindenburg wrote to Herr Scheidemann from Great Headquarters on Feb. 16 as follows:

"In the session of the National Assembly on Feb. 13, Your Excellency referred to General von Ludendorff as a 'plunger.' This word, coming from a position of high public responsibility, has deeply pained me and many others, who are faithfully attached to General von Ludendorff. The general is a glowing patriot who, in his own energetic fashion, desired only the welfare of the German people. The unscrupulous and frivolous characteristics of a plunger are wholly foreign to his nature. I cannot bring myself to believe that Your Excellency would deny to my co-worker, for whose actions I am jointly responsible, recognition for his genuine and earnest efforts in behalf of the Fatherland."

Herr Scheidemann sent the following reply:

"Permit me to express to Your Excellency my regret that my reference to General von Ludendorff should have pained Your Excellency. So far as the subject itself is concerned, I cannot recede from my spoken word. I call that man a 'plunger' who stakes everything on the turn of a single card without considering the results that the failure of that card might bring on."

"That General von Ludendorff proceeded in this manner, I have been able to convince myself during my career as a parliamentarian, and subsequently as a member of Prince Maximilian's Cabinet. It was all the more permissible for me to speak of the 'genial plunger,' inasmuch as General von Ludendorff himself, as can be proved by documentary evidence, personally stated, in referring to himself on Oct. 1, 1918: 'I have the feeling of a plunger.'"

German Statements Inaccurate

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The supreme council of the Great Powers, after examining in their meetings the Czech-Polish conflict and the claims of Rumania, undertook the examination of Greece's claims. Mr. Venizelos and Mr. Politis were introduced in the room where the council holds its meetings. M. Clemenceau invited Mr. Venizelos to speak. Mr. Venizelos expounded without any emphasis and with maps Greece's claims.

Having spoken about Epirus, the Islands and Thrace, the meeting was postponed to the next day, when Mr. Venizelos ended his speech by expounding Greece's claims in Asia Minor. Mr. Venizelos' speech was followed with great interest, and he was warmly congratulated by M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando. The speech was translated into English at the end of each sentence by the official translator of the conference. Mr. Lloyd George was particularly desirous to have certain complementary explanations, which were given to him on the spot.

In expounding the Epirus question, Mr. Venizelos said that he would only limit himself to short observations with regard to it. He felt sure the matter would end in the most satisfactory manner, as Greece's real interests lay in maintaining the same cordial relations with Italy as those binding her to the Occidental powers. He added that Greece was too small a country not to realize the high value of the friendship of Italy, who should consider Greece as a friend and a comrade.

At this point, Signor Orlando rose to speak and said that he entirely shared Mr. Venizelos' feeling in the matter. On the whole, the impression gained at this first meeting was excellent.

During the course of his final address before the Supreme Council of the Great Powers, Mr. Venizelos spoke upon Greece's territorial claims for 1½ hours. He developed the question of Asia Minor, giving all the reasons, ethnological, geographical and economical which urged the union of this country to Greece. He had the opportunity of expounding the Greek Government's point of view and to plead in favor of the constitution of an Armenian state. He ended his speech by saying that Greece came before the Peace Conference with less than she would have had without the treachery of her former King. He asked that Greece should not be held responsible for this policy, as the Greek nation had manifested its firm desire to remain faithful to its engagements and traditions, and had had to undertake a revolution in order to be able to cooperate with the civilized powers of the world. Mr. Venizelos ended by saying that although the interpreter of the public opinion in Greece, he never had asked for any compensation for what he considered Greece's duty, as his personal feeling was that every nationality, no matter how small or big, should be honest and just in order to deserve the consideration and sympathy of the civilized world. Under such circumstances, Mr. Venizelos added that he placed the interests of his country with great confidence in the hands of the representatives of the Great Powers.

This exposition was followed with great interest by the delegates of the Supreme Council. Questions were asked, particularly by the President of the United States.

After Mr. Venizelos had ended his speech, Signor Orlando rose and said he wished to reiterate the declarations he had made the day before with regard to his sympathy for Mr. Venizelos and the noble country he represented.

He furthermore expressed a wish that the questions of secondary importance between Greece and Italy would be settled to the satisfaction of both by a direct and amicable agreement.

The impression was excellent. From everywhere proofs of the real sympathy of the Great Powers for Greece have been received, and have proved of great help in presenting her cause.

## PLUMBING DEPTHS OF BOLSHEVISM

Louise Bryant, Propagandist for Soviet Form of Government, Gives Evidence Before United States Senate Sub-Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Louise Bryant, who writes under that name as a newspaper reporter, but who is the wife of John Reed, who was for four days representative of the Bolsheviks in the United States, was allowed to appear before the United States Judiciary sub-committee on Thursday to present her views on the present situation in Russia. Miss Bryant was one of the participants in the radical meeting held in a theater in Washington on Jan. 26, at which some strong speeches in favor of Bolshevism were made. It was because of this gathering and the effect that it produced upon the committee that the Senate decided upon the present investigation, which has been under way for the last 10 days. Until Thursday the revelations made before the committee had been confined to the effect of Bolshevism on Russia. American officials, missionaries, bank clerks, and others testified to what they had seen in that country since the Soviet Government was established.

The committee was not gentle with Miss Bryant, but she showed herself well able to protect herself, falling back on the assertion that she knew her rights as a citizen of the United States. She appeared particularly to resent being asked if she believed in God and if she were a Christian, but this was later softened by the explanation that such questions were frequently put to a witness in court where there was some doubt as to her religious opinions.

Political Views Shown

As to her social and political views, Miss Bryant was in no wise reluctant to proclaim them and showed a marked preference for "explaining" in oratorical manner to submitting to prosaic categorical questioning. When one of the senators asked if she had anything to do with the picket squad of the National Woman's Party, she emphatically said that she had.

"And you helped to burn the President's speeches?" inquired a shocked Democrat.

"Yes, and to burn the President in effigy, and I went on hunger strike for it, too." The Senator looked so dazed that she explained what a hunger strike was.

Asked if she and her husband had not taken an oath not to engage in any political activities in foreign countries, she said that she had taken such oath and that her husband could answer for himself. He had been connected with the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd, she admitted. Asked to name the Americans she knew in Russia who were working with the Bolsheviks, she mentioned Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, secretary to Trotzky, William Shatoff and Alexander Gomberg. She referred frequently to the "splendid character" of Col. Raymond Robins' work and said that the Bolsheviks regarded him as the finest American type and trusted him as they did not David R. Francis, the United States Ambassador, who, she said, was out of sympathy with them. "Do call Colonel Robins," she pleaded. "He could tell you so many things, and he wants to come."

Case Goes to War Board

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will lay the demands of the striking Seattle shipbuilders before the national War Labor Board. After a telephone conference with the chairman of the Shipping Board late on Thursday, an announcement was made that the dispute would be put up to the government agency for settlement.

RAILROADS GO OVER TO NEXT SESSION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress will attempt no legislative solution of railroad problems until the next regular session, according to members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Open hearings conducted since early in July were practically concluded on Thursday. Chairman Smith said no action was contemplated on the resolution of Senator Cummings of Iowa to prevent relinquishment of the roads before Congress acts.

W. Nuorteva, who conducts an information bureau in behalf of the Bolsheviks in this country, could give information, she said, but he was discredited in the opinion of the Senate when a report was read, written by him, regarding the passing and splendid obsequies of Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky.

"But she was here; we saw her with our own eyes," said Senator Nelson.

Opinion of Mme. Breshkovsky

Miss Bryant's opinion of the "Grandmother of the Revolution" was that, although she was admittedly here, she is hopelessly out of date and is being used by the counter-revolutionists. "She is deluded," she asserted.

Senator Nelson retorted that the witness was more deluded, in his opinion. "Are you a capitalist or a proletarian?" he demanded, pointing his finger at Miss Bryant. She replied that since she was poor she must belong to the proletariat.

The trouble is that you senators

have just discovered socialism," Miss Bryant informed the committee, after readily confessing that she was a Socialist but insisting that she was of the evolutionary and not the revolutionary type. This country, she thought, could do without a revolution but Russia needed it.

## PREMIER CONFERS WITH MINING MEN

Mr. Lloyd-George Makes Offer to British Miners' Officials in Settlement of Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In view of the grave position which may arise as a result of the miners' ballot, the Premier invited the miners' executive to meet him today. At a meeting early this morning, the men decided to hear Mr. Lloyd-George, and later in the day, were received at Downing Street by the Premier and some members of the government, including the Minister of Labor. The proceedings were private and lasted two hours. It is understood that the Premier made a long statement on the government's behalf, which, although grave, was sympathetic in tone, to which Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, replied. The government representatives then withdrew for a short conference, and, on their return, some further discussion took place.

It is understood that the government offered an inquiry into hours and wages, to report not later than March 21, and invited the Miners Federation to nominate representatives. Mr. Smillie assured the Premier that the miners' executive would give the matter immediate attention, and that a conference of miners' delegates would probably be called. An official report of the Premier's speech will be issued later.

## SHIPYARD WAGE MEETING PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—It is now planned to hold in Washington, District of Columbia, about the middle of March, a general conference of all interests concerned, to settle the whole problem of the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast, according to Frank C. Miller, secretary of the San Francisco Iron Trades Union. It is hoped to have representatives of the employing shipbuilders, one representative from each of the trades involved, and representatives from all of the iron trades councils on the Pacific Coast, meet in conference with the international officers of the united organizations, officials of the American Federation of Labor, and the Navy and Labor departments, for the purpose of working out a general agreement covering all the shipbuilding plants on the Pacific Coast.

The necessity for something of this kind, arising from the fact that the shipbuilding labor adjustment board goes out of existence on March 31, while the shipyards and metal trades labor situation in the San Francisco Bay region is not now acute. It is extremely complicated, and many matters of fundamental importance to the success and stability of industry remain unsettled.

Ninety per cent of the men in the E. Bay yards are said to have returned to work, and about 1200 machinists are out on strike in San Francisco. Some union leaders, however, assert that a much larger number of men are out on both sides of the bay.

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will lay the demands of the striking Seattle shipbuilders before the national War Labor Board. After a telephone conference with the chairman of the Shipping Board late on Thursday, an announcement was made that the dispute would be put up to the government agency for settlement.

AERIAL SERVICE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An aerial passenger and freight service between Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, will begin within a few weeks, according to a recent announcement by Roy U. Conger of the United Aircraft Company. Four hundred aeroplanes were recently purchased by the Canadian Government.

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BOSTON, Halls St. Theatre—NOW

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CHICAGO, Illinois, OPENING Feb. 21

## SENATORS RESENT TAFT STRICTURES

Opponents of the League of Nations Plan Aroused by Public Criticism—Mr. Borah to Speak Against Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In view of the grave position which may arise as a result of the miners' ballot, the Premier invited the miners' executive to meet him today. At a meeting early this morning, the men decided to hear Mr. Lloyd-George, and later in the day, were received at Downing Street by the Premier and some members of the government, including the Minister of Labor. The proceedings were private and lasted two hours. It is understood that the Premier made a long statement on the government's behalf, which, although grave, was sympathetic in tone, to which Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, replied. The government representatives then withdrew for a short conference, and, on their return, some further discussion took place.

It is understood that the government offered an inquiry into hours and wages, to report not later than March 21, and invited the Miners Federation to nominate representatives. Mr. Smillie assured the Premier that the miners' executive would give the matter immediate attention, and that a conference of miners' delegates would probably be called. An official report of the Premier's speech will be issued later.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Anti-Liquor League of Quebec is in favor of bone-dry prohibition for the whole Dominion, by act of Parliament and without any referendum. In this respect it is not alone but it differs very materially with the Dominion Prohibition Committee, which advocates a plebiscite after all the soldiers get home from the war. A resolution was unanimously passed at the last meeting of the league executive asking for dominion prohibition along the lines of the existing order-in-council, as a permanent enactment by the federal Parliament, at the approaching session.

An appeal is also made by the league to all voters in the Province of Quebec to circulate and sign a petition asking the prohibition of "(1) the manufacture and the importation into the Dominion of Canada of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and (2) the sending or carrying of any liquors into and the delivering or receiving of any such liquors in any province or area in which the sale of such liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited; and (3) inasmuch as all Acts may be amended or annulled whenever there is an adequate demand from the electorate, we would deplore any clause in the act itself which would seem to question it or give it a temporary character and by so doing weaken its efficiency and encourage its enemies."

Mr. R. L. Werry, secretary of the league said that in the opinion of his executive a dominion prohibitory law would have the hearty approval of the vast majority of the people of Canada.

Those who favored a continuation of the liquor business were only those engaged in it and a portion of the persons who were addicted to the habit. While such persons were in favor of the continual sale of low-percentage beverages, Canada could not afford to remain among the drinking nations when the United States was going into the dry column. The vast proportion of the area of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Werry pointed out, was already under some form of no-license law and only a few of the larger centers clung to the old and discredited license system.

CANADIAN NAVAL POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada while in session here passed a resolution to the effect that Canada should bear part of the burden of the naval defense of the Empire. The resolution read: "The Navy League of Canada is in favor of a naval policy for Canada which will have regard to the needs of the whole British Empire, and in deciding upon such policy, political exigencies should be disregarded and the opinion of the most eminent naval strategists alone considered. The fundamental idea shall be Empire naval defense and that the fleet units may be either acquired or built and that the dominions shall retain control of their ships, and that there shall be a complete standardization of the personnel, ships and equipment, and that the whole shall be of the best, and that in times of war all the fleets shall be under one supreme command."

TAX TICKET RESELLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Provincial Government has discovered that the reselling of amusement tax tickets has reached such magnitude in Ontario that the authorities are planning to take drastic action in the matter and will launch prosecutions against the offending theaters. Provincial inspectors raided two houses in Ft. William recently where they found evidence of tax tickets having been resold. One proprietor was fined \$200 and costs, and the other left town suddenly, his punishment being the cancellation of his present license and his right to operate a theater in Ontario in the future.

FOR MEN

(6 PAIRS IN A BOX)

Cotton ..... \$2.10

Fine Cotton ..... \$3.00

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Silk ..... \$2.55

Silk (extra heavy) ..... \$3.30

Assortments also for Women,

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Sole Agents in Boston

## BOLSHEVIST IDEAS IN CLYDE DISTRICT

Mr. A. McManus, of Socialist Labor Party, in Interview. Says Bolshevism Aims to End Slave Wage System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—For some time the Socialist Labor Party has been busy with propaganda work in the Clyde district; and it is well known that many of the men in the numerous workshops and shipbuilding yards have been having their views on social matters influenced to a very considerable extent by this activity. One of the leaders of the movement in the West of Scotland, indeed in Britain, is Mr. Arthur McManus, a man who is said to know Bolshevism right through." Mr. McManus put up a stiff fight at the recent "general election against Mr. J. H. Whitley, the successful Coalition candidate at Halifax seeking support for his candidature on the fundamentals of the movement he supports.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. McManus said he was glad to have an opportunity of expressing his opinions freely, as frequently only garbled statements about their work appeared in the press. They desired nothing more than that the public should know the truth as to the aims and methods of the movement, because whatever was right in it would stand the test of time.

In reply to the question, "Are the 'British Bolsheviks' identical with the Socialist Labor Party in this country?" Mr. McManus said:

"The answer depends upon what exactly is understood by 'British Bolshevism.' What I would say is that the Socialist Labor Party in this country expresses identically what the Bolsheviks are striving to establish in Russia."

### "British Bolshevism" Explained

He was next asked as to wherein their aims differed from those of the State and Guild Socialists.

"Here the question is rather one for the national guildsmen, as there would seem to be so many varying groups among them that neither section might accept the other's conception of what national guilds may be. On principle I understand the difference, however, to be primarily one of delegation as against representation. Their method is such that responsibility would fall on the shoulders of representatives, who would endeavor to interpret the common wants and desires, whereas we suggest that society should be organized in such a way that those wants and needs should be expressed definitely in the form of instructions to delegates. The latter way is the only truly democratic way; the former would be 'of the people,' 'for the people,' 'by a few of the people.'

The Christian Science Monitor representative then inquired whether it was not the case that Bolshevism or Communism sought to replace the present social, industrial, and capitalistic systems through revolutionary methods, of an entirely new régime.

"Yes, that is the case."

"Would you state as concisely as possible the nature of the cooperative commonwealth which Bolsheviks would like to set up?"

"The commonwealth we suggest," he replied, "is one wherein the social needs and requirements of every individual within the community would be a social responsibility. The industrial responsibility, in return for this, would be that he or she, if fit and capable, would be under the obligation of rendering some form of social service. The character and the amount of this service would be determined by the individual's suitability in a certain direction, and the social requirements in the same direction. Exceptions to this rule would be a matter of mutual readjustment. We should thus get the maximum of return with the minimum of effort as the result of particular adaptability, while the industrial choice would to a great extent render the work congenial."

### Social Commonwealth Described

"How is it proposed to proceed with the establishing of this commonwealth?" Mr. McManus was then asked.

### Aims at Wage System

Asked what, in his opinion, were the prospects of the movement, Mr. McManus said:

"The prospects are very favorable, as the movement is based on the overthrow of the wage system. The economic character of this slave system is antagonistic to the ethical standards of modern civilization; hence our success is ultimately assured."

On being questioned as to how he considered the movement was progressing among the workers on the Clyde, Mr. McManus replied: "The progress which has been made on the Clyde is remarkable. This might even be gathered from the results of the last election, which was in itself not the best barometer, and which was certainly not conducted in circumstances calculated to obtain the opinion of popular factions on the great questions most nearly concerning them. Otherwise, how are we to explain the discontent prevalent all over the Clyde upon the subject of 'working conditions' immediately after a Coalition victory? The Clyde is Socialist or Bolshevik, as will be found out when the workers themselves determine the issue and refuse to allow others to prepare it for them."

### ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—A Roosevelt Memorial Association has been formed here, with permanent officers and committees, to carry on the work of erecting a suitable memorial for Theodore Roosevelt in Chicago.

akin, perhaps, to the present allocation of municipal wards. In each of these wards every man and woman who renders social service would meet together—say once a month, or more or less frequently, as circumstances dictated—to discuss the needs and requirements of the 'ward.' Each ward would have a delegate who would sit on the central committee already referred to. Hence we could get a district committee composed of delegates, one from each plant of production and transport, and one from each ward. The ward delegates would register the social requirements of the district, and the plant delegates would register the sources of supply. Distribution would be attended to by the transport delegates, so that the local council would thus attend to the wants of the district. Delegates from each local council would be appointed to a national council, which would operate in a manner similar to the district council, but on a national scale, arranging distribution and interchange of supply."

"Are workers and soldiers' councils," it was next asked, "intermediate machinery of the process you just described, and what exactly is meant by these councils?"

"Believing as we do that all wars are primarily wars of conquest, the establishing of a system such as we suggest, internationally, would abolish armies by doing away with the desire for conquest. Capitalist nations retain armies to protect capitalism, and so are forcing the Bolsheviks also to retain armies, because they will not be allowed to establish a Socialist system. Such a system can ultimately exist only on its own merits, and we are prepared to apply this test to socialism. But socialism must first be allowed a trial, and this trial we are prepared to fight for if need be. Armies as a necessity of militarism are not compatible with the freedom we postulate."

**Parliamentary Representation Sought**

"In seeking representation in Parliament, as was done in three instances at the last election, are not the members of this movement?" It was asked, "recognizing the methods of democratic government as at present existing in this country?"

"No, this does not follow. Social systems change as a result often of intense ferment, invariably born of the failure of an existing system to minister to the ever-developing needs and requirements of the people. At first the ferment expresses itself in a series of revolts. These are dealt with partly by concessions and partly by repression. The unsatisfied demands become the nucleus of another revolt at a later period; hence in a society not based on equity there must always be a simmering ferment. The social demands continue to grow out of all proportion to the particular system's capacity for fulfillment, until a point is reached when the old machinery is found to be inadequate and indeed obsolete—and then a revolution is necessary. These come about through social laws latent in social relationships, and are not the creation of sinister propagandists."

Cognizant of this, is born of experience, all systems allow channels for the ventilation of grievances in the attempt to ascertain the popular will. Of such a character is the parliamentary machine of this country. So long as the popular will and demand is moderate and calls simply for the adjustment of effects, but without interference with fundamental causes, the parliamentary machine can operate. The closer, however, the demand approaches to fundamental causes and hence to the structure of the system, the less can the machine itself operate, because in itself the machine is a product of the structure, with its very existence dependent upon the continuance of the structure. It has only one alternative, that of choking off the popular demand; and this procedure allows of only one outcome—revolution.

The fundamental cause of the multitude of social grievances existing today is the wage system. The alteration of this presupposes a revolution. Participation in parliamentarianism by those of us who believe in revolution is not essential for our purpose, but, as it is used today for the registration and ventilation of popular grievances, we enter its realm as a challenge to them, they have not supported the war; they have, for a glance at the casualty lists proves this, but the malcontents far away across the veld, out of touch with life and thought, have refused to allow the government to put those who are fighting in Flanders on the same footing financially as those who are serving in South Africa. By thus expressing itself, this lack of national honor has impressed itself deeply on the thought of the nation.

To the north lies a territory solid for the war and in its support of the British Empire—Rhodesia, a monument to the far sightedness of one man, Cecil Rhodes; it is not part of the Union and will refuse to be incorporated while political life to the south is as confused as it is.

Throughout the country are thousands of natives, chiefly Bantus; these have rallied round the flag that protects them in most wonderful manner. It will not be easy to forget the sight of some thousands of these fine fellows marching in line to the docks for embarkation for France, where they are to do manual work behind the lines. They were set up with drill slacks and thick woolen shirts for uniforms; nothing else; hence fine bearing and build could be well seen as they passed file after file. They volunteered in their thousands and when it is remembered that they will seldom leave their kraals for more than three or four months at a time their action can be better appreciated; moreover, they hate the "big water."

Mr. Roosevelt, in his Fourth of July

## SOUTH AFRICA IN WAR TIME

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent stay in South Africa has provided much food for thought and leaves the conviction that we here do not in any way comprehend the interesting state of affairs there; it would be as well if we did, for in the intimate conferences that must now take place after the war it is essential that we should have due grasp of the factors.

Further, The Union of South Africa promises to be one of our best customers if we will only study the market.

The Union was created out of the colonies owned by Great Britain before the Boer War, together with the republics she took over. In the old republics there was and is a very strong Dutch element which, thanks to the self-government granted so speedily by England, now has far more power after the creation of the Union than it ever had before. Both languages—the Dutch and the English—are given equal standing, and from this arises one of the most interesting problems in the country, for it is due to this provision that there exists in the country two very distinct streams of political thought and life.

There is no need to attempt to follow the very difficult path of South African politics but it is worth while to note how the section which uses the Dutch medium has gradually found itself in absolute opposition to the other parties. The Nationalist Party very steadily opposes the government and has hampered it to such an extent that it has laid itself open to the charge of being pro-German. General Hertzog, one of the best educated men in South Africa, is at the head of this party. He was for a time a member of the Cabinet under General Botha, who fought against the British during the Boer War.

When self-government was given to South Africa by the home government, General Botha became leader of the first Union Cabinet and has held this position ever since. It has been a most difficult one, for, since he is a Dutchman, his own countrymen look on him with a certain amount of distrust, and the English section keep a sharp lookout for fear their interests should suffer. He has kept the government together with the greatest tact and skill and suppressed a rebellion that broke out during the early days of the war, when the Nationalist section, enticed by German promises, tried to restore the old republics. This "armed protest" against the entry of South Africa into the war was the line of opposition taken to embarrass the government. Order was speedily restored by Botha, but the rising cost the country \$10,000,000, and all operations against the Germans who had invaded the Union were held up for the time being.

It was interesting to note how largely the American motors altered the tactics adopted by the rebels—fight and run. General Botha wore down the horses of those in flight by using constant relays of cars, and surrendered soon followed. Today funds are being raised to assist "our brethren who went into armed protest." This in itself is indicative of the political muddle.

Early in May of last year, General Hertzog stated at Stellenbosch: "It has been said that I have spoken of the flag of a future republic. Well, whether I shall ever see that I doubt very much; I am afraid I am not young enough." This was a public speech, and perhaps gives some indication of the state of the political life of the country at a time when there should be an absolutely united front. In marked contrast to this stands the attitude of General Smuts, another Dutchman, who performed such good work in German South West Africa and in German East Africa prior to his departure for England, where he was called to the War Council. With General Botha he captured the whole of the South West colony and left the Germans penned in a small area in East Africa.

It would be unfair to the Dutch to say they have not supported the war; they have, for a glance at the casualty lists proves this, but the malcontents far away across the veld, out of touch with life and thought, have refused to allow the government to put those who are fighting in Flanders on the same footing financially as those who are serving in South Africa. By thus expressing itself, this lack of national honor has impressed itself deeply on the thought of the nation.

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Mr. Roosevelt, in his Fourth of July

Resumption of Passenger and Freight Service  
STEAMSHIP "NORTH LAND"

Beginning Tuesday  
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FOR YARMOUTH  
Lv. Central Wharf, Boston  
Tues. and Fri. at 1 P. M.  
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## MIDDLE TEMPLE AND ITS STORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When Mr. John W. Davis, the new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, "came up" to the bench in the wonderful old hall of the Middle Temple in London, the other day, upon his election as an honorary Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, he received the highest honor that honorable society could confer upon him. Fourteen years before, a similar honor was conferred upon another eminent American, in the person of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, but that was the first time in the long history of the society that a non-British subject had been accorded a place on the governing body of the Inn. And, indeed, the Temple has a long history, a story stretching back well-nigh a thousand years to the days when the "highest pious purpose" of Christendom was expressed in the wars against the infidel, and the cross of the crusader was for the effectual wiping out of all misdeeds.

Finally it would be well for America should she realize what a vast market awaits her there, a market the Japanese are very rapidly getting for themselves. There is great need for a closer study of the Union for it offers the very greatest possibilities for after-war commercial expansion; it is a go-ahead, progressive community at present hampered by political difficulties which will soon vanish.

It was, indeed, almost exactly nine hundred years ago that Baldwin, the first Latin King of Jerusalem, founded the order of Knights Templars to protect Christian pilgrims on their road to Jerusalem; and, in 1128, Hugh de Payens, the first master of the order, came to England, acquired some land without the bars of the City of London on the South Side of Holborn, and there made a home for himself and his followers. In the early days of the order, its members were actuated by great purposes. They took upon themselves many solemn vows, not the least important of which was poverty; whilst the rule of the order was severe and ascetic. Like so many other orders, however, the Templars quickly fell from grace, at any rate in the matter of poverty, and before very long the English branch had moved from its restricted quarters hard by Holborn, and had established itself on the present spacious lands of the Temple stretching from Fleet Street to the river and from Essex Street to Temple Avenue.

The history of the Templars is, of course, the history of the crusades.

They figured prominently in every war of the time-honored Académie Française, will be the receptions of M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch, whom President Poincaré himself will welcome into the precincts of the Institute of the Napoleon period.

But the two most eventful receptions of 1919—which will rank with that of Marshal Joffre amongst the red-letter days of the time-honored Académie Française, will be the receptions of

the French government and the French people.

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## SECOND DAY OF THE LOWELL CENTENARY

Feature of Observances Is Public  
Banquet at Which John Gals-  
worthy and Other British Men  
of Letters Give Addresses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The second day of the celebration of the centenary of James Russell Lowell, American man of letters and Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was marked by a public banquet held under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters at which many British men of letters were among the guests. Elbridge Root, who presided, opening the ceremonies with toasts to President Wilson and to King George of England, began his own remarks by mentioning the league of nations of American Indians which the English voyager, Henry Hudson, found when he sailed the Half-Moon into a harbor of the United States. Speaking of the colonies which bound these various clans together, he welcomed, in the name of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the clans of its brother men of letters from England, Canada, and Australia, expressing the "cheerful confidence that the ties of brotherhood in literature and common sympathy in ideals may bind more closely together the several nations whose sons we are."

### John Galsworthy's Speech

The feature of the evening was an address by John Galsworthy, the English writer, who spoke at length on the greatness of the English language and the debt that was owing to James Russell Lowell and others like him for their realization and exemplification of this fact. Mr. Galsworthy's speech reads as follows:

Mr. President, I do not think I can even try to express my sense of the honor done me, and the embarrassment I feel standing here, innocent of the higher culture, and so poor a representative of my country's literature—on this august occasion.

We celebrate tonight the memory of a great man of letters. What strikes me most about that glorious group of New England writers—Emerson and Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, Thoreau, Motley, Holmes, and Lowell—is a certain measure and magnanimity. They were rare men and fine writers, of a temper simple and un-

I confess to thinking more of James Russell Lowell as a critic and master of prose than as a poet. His single-hearted enthusiasm for letters had a glowing quality which made it a guiding star for the frail bark of culture. His humor, breadth of view, sagacity, and the all-round character of his activities have hardly, I think, been equalled in your country. Not so great a thinker or poet as Emerson, so racy and quaint as Holmes, he ran the gamut of those qualities as none of the others did; and as a critic and evaluator of literature surpassed them all.

### The Two Sides of Lowell

But I cannot hope to add anything of value to your estimate and praise of Lowell—critic, humorist, poet, editor, reformer, man of letters, man of affairs. I may, perhaps, be permitted, however, to remind you of two sayings of his: "I am never lifted up to any peak of vision—but that when I look down in hope to see some valley of the beautiful mountains I behold nothing but blackened ruins, and the moans of the down-trodden world over." . . . Then it seems as if my heart would break in pouring out one glorious song that should be the sospit of reform, full of consolation and strength to the oppressed—that way my madness lies." That was one side of the youthful Lowell, the generous righter of wrongs, the man. And this other saying: "The English-speaking nations should build a monument to the misguided enthusiasts of the plains of Shinar, for as the mixture of many bloods seems to have made them the most vigorous of modern races, so has the mingling of divers speeches given them a language which is probably the noblest vehicle of poetic thought that ever existed." That was the other side of Lowell, the enthusiast for letters; and that the feeling he had about our language.

I am wondering, indeed, Mr. President, what those men who in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries were welding the English language would think if they could visit this hall tonight, if suddenly we saw them sitting here among us in their monkish dress, their homespun, or their bright armor, having come from a greater land than America—the land of the far shades. What expression would we see on the dim faces of these as they took in the marvelous fact that the instrument of speech they forged in the cottages, courts, monasteries, and castles of their little misty island had become the living speech of half the world, and the second tongue for all the nations of the other half! For even so it is now—this English language which they made, and Shakespeare crowned, which you speak and we speak, and men speak under the Southern Cross, and unto the Arctic Seas!

### Community of Language

I do not think, Mr. President, that you Americans and we English are any longer strikingly alike in physical type or general characteristics, no more than I think there is much resemblance between yourselves and the Australians. Our link is now but community of language—and the intimacy which this connotes:

Perfected language—and ours and yours have come to flower before white men began to seek these shores—is so

much more than a medium through which to exchange material commodities; it is the cement of the spirit, mortar linking the bricks of our thoughts into a single structure of ideals and laws, painted and carved with the rarities of our fancy, the manifold forms of beauty and truth. Perhaps the very greatest result of the grim years we have just been passing through is the promotion of our common tongue to the position of the universal language. The importance of the English-speaking peoples is now such that the educated man in every country will perform, as it were, acquire a knowledge of our speech. The second-language problem, in my judgment, has been solved. Numbers, and geographical and political accidents, have decided a question which I think, will never seriously be reopened, unless madness descends on us and we speakers of English fight among ourselves. That fate I, at least, cannot see haunting the future.

### A National Literature

Lowell says in one of his earlier writings: "We are the furthest from wishing to see what many are so ardently praying for, namely, a national literature; for the same mighty lyre of the human heart answers the touch of the master in all ages and in every clime, and any literature in so far as it is national is diseased in so much as it appeals to some climatic peculiarity rather than to universal nature." That is very true, but good fortune has now made of our English speech the medium of internationality.

Henceforth you and we are the inhabitants and guardians of a great spirit-city, to which the whole world will make pilgrimage. They will make that pilgrimage primarily because our city is a market place. It will be for us to see that they who come to trade remain to worship.

Mr. President, what is it we seek in this motley of our lives, to what end do we ply the multifarious traffic of civilization? Is it that we may become rich and satisfy a material caprice ever growing with the opportunity of satisfaction? Is it that we conduct to peace of mind and imperturbability of temper. I am sure I don't know where we got it. Do you?

"Possibly one or another of his hearers might have thought this an illustration of a certain condescension in a foreigner, were it not that the British never thought of Lowell as a foreigner. Nor did he so regard himself. He knew that we Americans were the children of chances, the subjects of King Shakespeare, the co-heirs of Milton and Dryden. We might be separated by the salt, unplumbed, estranging sea; we might be divided by allegiance to a different fatherland, but we were forever united by our habits and passions that we share with the tiger, the ostrich, and the ape."

### The Real Goal

And so I would ask what will become of all our reconstruction in these days if it be informed and guided solely by the spirit of the market place? Do trade, material prosperity and the abundance of creature comforts guarantee that we advance toward our real goal? Material comfort in abundance is no bad thing; I confess to a considerable regard for it. But for true progress it is but a hasty consort. I can well see the wreckage from the world-storm completely cleared away, the fields of life plowed and yet no wheat grown there which can feed the spirit of man and help his stature.

Lest we suffer such a disillusion as that, what powers and influence can we exert? There is one at least: the proper and exalted use of this great and splendid instrument, our common language. Speech is action, words are deeds, in a sophisticated world; we cannot watch our winged words too closely. Let us at least make our language the instrument of truth; prune it of lies and extravagance, of perversions and all the calculated bary of partisanship; train ourselves to such sobriety of speech, and penmanship, that we come to be trusted at home and abroad; so making our language theimum of honesty and fair play; that meanness, violence and sentimentality and self-seeking become strangers in our lands. Great and evil is the power of the lie, of the violent saying, and the calculated appeal to base or dangerous motive; let us then, make them fugitives among us, outcasts from our speech.

### National Propaganda

I have often thought during these past years what an ironical eye Providence must have been turning on our national propaganda—on all the disingenuous which has been issued to order, and all those miles of patriotic writings dutifully produced in each country, to prove to other countries that they are its inferiors. A very little wind will blow those ephemeral sheets into the limbo of thin air. Already they are decomposing, soon they will be dust. Mr. President, to my way of thinking there are only two forms of national propaganda, two sorts of evidence of a country's worth, which defy the cross-examinations of time: the first and most important is the rectitude and magnanimity of a country's conduct; its determination not to take advantage of the weakness of other countries, not to tolerate tyranny within its own borders; and the other lasting form of propaganda is the work of the thinker and the artist, of men whose unbidden, unfettered hearts are set on the expression of truth and beauty as best they can perceive them. Such propaganda as the old Greeks left behind them, to the imperishable glory of their land. By such propaganda Marcus Aurelius, Plutarch, Dante, St. Francis, Cervantes, Spinoza; Montaigne, Racine; Chaucer, Shakespeare; Goethe, Kant; Turgenev, Tolstoy; Emerson, Lowell—a thousand and one more, have exalted their countries in the sight of all, and advanced the stature of mankind.

### VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT VOTED

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—The House of Delegates of the Legislature on Thursday adopted a resolution, which already had passed the Senate, providing for settlement of the Virginia debt on the basis proposed by Randolph R. Harrison of the Virginia Debt Commission.

West Virginia will pay Virginia \$1,100,000 in cash and \$13,400,000 in 3½ per cent bonds, less \$1,000,000 in bonds to be held in the West Virginia treasury against certain certificates of indebtedness which have been lost and never were delivered by Virginia.

### Speech and Action

You may have noticed in life, Mr. President, that when we assure others of our virtue and the extreme rectitude of our conduct, we make on them but

## VICTOR L. BERGER GIVEN 20 YEARS

Congressman-Elect From Wisconsin and His Four Socialist Co-Defendants to Serve Sentences in Ft. Leavenworth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect from Wisconsin, and his four Socialist co-defendants, convicted of conspiracy in violation of the Espionage Act, were sentenced to 20 years in the federal prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, by Judge K. M. Landis in the Federal Court here on Thursday. Appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was immediately taken by the defendants, Judge Landis having overruled a motion for a new trial.

Judge Landis refused to issue a writ of supersedeas for the defendants. A stay of legal procedure was granted, however, by Judge Samuel Alschuler of the Circuit Court, on condition that the defendants promise to refrain from further violations while at large. Counsel for the defendants assured Judge Alschuler that the defendants would agree to this stipulation, and bail was then fixed at \$25,000 for each defendant.

The co-defendants of Victor Berger are Adolph Germer, secretary of the National Socialist Party, also former business manager of The American Socialist, published here; J. Louis Engdahl, former editor of The American Socialist; Irwin St. John Tucker, who was managing editor of The American Socialist and a prominent Socialist agitator; and William F. Kruse, national secretary of the Young Peoples Socialist League.

Judge Landis, in sentencing the defendants, said that the speeches and printed matter in various publications issued by Victor L. Berger and his co-defendants, as reviewed by the court, showed a consistent, persistent, campaign to obstruct recruiting and to hinder the efforts of this country in winning the war. No single word or act by any of the defendants indicated that any had done anything to help their country win the war, he said. If the campaign carried on by them was not to hinder recruiting and cause mutiny in the army and navy, the whole campaign was purposeless and useless. What the defendants had said in court before being sentenced on Thursday, he said, also indicated such an attitude.

The defendants in making their statements before Judge Landis, before sentence was pronounced, posed as martyrs to the cause of socialism. Berger, Germer, and Engdahl had typewritten statements, which they read.

### Scott Nearing Acquitted

At Same Time American Socialist Society Is Found Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Scott Nearing, on trial charged with attempting to obstruct the Selective Service Act by the writing of books and pamphlets which were said to be seditious, was acquitted by the jury in the United States District Court. At the same time a verdict of guilty was brought against the American Socialist Society, which was jointly indicted with Mr. Nearing by the grand jury, as publishers of "The Great Madness," the pamphlet on which the indictment was based.

Lowell night exercises will be held in Sanders Theater, Radcliffe College, where the principal address will be delivered by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard. The program will consist of an introductory address by William Roscoe Thayer, president of the society and chairman of the committee, a reading of selections from Lowell by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, an original poem by Percy MacKaye and an address by Prof. Miss Perry.

The Cambridge Historical Society, in connection with the celebration, has offered three prizes for the best essays on James Russell Lowell as a patriotic citizen. The competition is limited to pupils 15 years old or more in the schools of Cambridge.

FREDERICK STOCK TO CONDUCT AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Frederick A. Stock, former leader of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, is to resume his post on Feb. 28, according to a statement made public here by F. J. Wessels, business manager of the organization. Mr. Stock resigned last August when charges of disloyalty were made against certain members of the orchestra. Mr. Stock was not a citizen of the United States and on that account resigned his position.

Mr. Stock has made final application for citizenship, and there is no reason, according to Mr. Wessels' statement, why he should not resume his duties.

Eric De Lamarter, who has been conducting the orchestra since Mr. Stock left, is to remain with the organization as assistant conductor.

CIVILIAN ADVANCE IN AERONAUTICS

NEW YORK, New York—A movement for the wide development of United States civilian aeronautics was announced at the thirteenth annual dinner here of the Aero Club of America. Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, announced that William H. Van-

derbilt had contributed \$10,000; Charles H. Sabin \$5,000 to start the \$250,000 fund being raised by the club for the Roosevelt aerial Arctic expedition, which will be commanded by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, one of Rear Admiral Peary's party on his trip to the North Pole. John Hays Hammond Jr., inventor and radio expert, described three radio appliances which will be used on the polar expedition, which were characterized as "revolutionary" by explorers at the dinner.

The club announced awards of its medal of valor to 53 American aviators, 17 French, 5 British, 5 Italian and 2 Belgian.

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## SENATORS DIVIDED ON NAVAL PROGRAM

Contingent Clause Is Opposed by Messrs. Lodge and Penrose—Sub-Committee Will Report Bill as Passed by the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The fight over the passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill, so bitter on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, is now transferred to the national Senate, where the same questions will be raised by the opponents of the measure and probably the same arguments repeated by the administration forces which succeeded in piloting the bill through the House.

By a vote of three to two, the Sub-committee on Naval Affairs decided on Thursday to report the bill as passed by the House, and containing the contingent clause which aroused opposition and which it was repeatedly charged was put into the bill only to further United States proposals at the Peace Conference. Senators Swanson of Virginia, Pittman of Nevada, and Lewis of Illinois voted in favor of reporting the bill, whilst Senators Lodge and Penrose voted against it, basing their objection on the contingent clause, which, they asserted, did not provide for a larger navy, but gave President Wilson discretionary powers to cancel it or go on with it, as diplomatic exigencies warranted.

After several stormy sessions, administration supporters on the committee failed to convince Senators Lodge and Penrose that the contingent clause, is, under present circumstances, warranted or essential for a diplomatic victory. They argued that it did not provide for a larger navy, but handed over discretionary powers. Senator Lewis, it is understood, accused Senators Lodge and Penrose of playing politics with the proposed naval program. This charge was denied by the Republican members of the committee. They did not oppose, they declared, an enlarged naval program, as such, but they were opposed to a program which from the beginning, they asserted, was shrouded in mystery and never explained to the entire satisfaction of those who sought more information.

A session of the whole committee is to be called on Saturday to report the bill to the Senate. Debate on the floor will begin immediately, and a demand will be made that the secret cable message from the President be made public. This cable message, which members of the House committee were pledged to keep secret, virtually declared that failure to pass the measure would be "fatal to our undertakings." Chairman Padgett added to the alleged importance of the communication by saying that its publication might lead to "grave international complications."

Senator Lodge, it is understood, did not ask that the cable message be given to the committee. The reason probably was that he did not want to be bound by a communication on which he was pledged to secrecy. Other senators will ask that it be produced.

### QUESTION OF EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR MINORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Aviation pilots who have served in the war were before the legislative Committee on Roads and Bridges on Thursday and advocated a new law authorizing the Massachusetts Highway Commission to designate and maintain, at convenient points in the State, places where fliers may land. It was stated that several hundred war service pilots will be located in the State when they return from abroad, and it was urged that regulations be made that will encourage them in their desire to develop aviation.

It is said that the maximum fine for which the society is liable is \$10,000.

Seymour Stedman, counsel for the defense, filed a motion for a new trial, and Judge Mayer named March 3 as a date to argue the setting aside of the verdict against the American Socialist Society.

Mr. Nearing, formerly a professor in the University of Pennsylvania and also in the University of Toledo, is now a professor in the Rand School of Social Science. Much surprise was manifested that while he was acquitted the publishers of his pamphlet should be found guilty. Counsel for the defense tried to show that publication of the pamphlet was merely a commercial transaction, and that it was not read by the officers of the society.

Lowell night exercises will be held in Sanders Theater, Radcliffe College, where the principal address will be delivered by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard. The program will consist of an introductory address by William Roscoe Thayer, president of the society and chairman of the committee, a reading of selections from Lowell by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, an original poem by Percy MacKaye and an address by Prof. Miss Perry.

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CIVILIAN ADVANCE IN AERONAUTICS</

## I. W. W. AT PATERSON CAUSE DISORDER

**Agitators at Mills Are Arrested  
for Picketing — Strikers at  
Passaic, New Jersey, Said  
Virtually to Control Situation**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**—While the Paterson (New Jersey) strike is apparently ended and the workers have gone back to their tasks, the I. W. W. delegates are said to be still making efforts to cause disorder, and several alleged agitators of their number have been arrested for picketing. These were later released, upon their promise to return to work with the others.

In Passaic, New Jersey, the wool and cotton workers who are still on strike are becoming restless because of the refusal of the manufacturers to meet with them for a discussion of their grievances. This refusal is believed to be based upon the workers' demand for recognition of a union recently formed in Passaic which, consisting of some 10,000 members, is considered to be almost strong enough to force a closed shop, a thing which the manufacturers oppose. A representative of the Department of Labor is in Passaic, and after attending a meeting of strikers and citizens who were representing the Mayor, called attention to the fact that as 10,000 of the 12,000 strikers formed this union, it did not much matter whether or not it was recognized, for they had control of the situation. This new union declared that it was not affiliated with any other labor body, and that it would insist upon shorter hours, increased wages, and appointment of shop committees, as well as upon recognition by the manufacturers. The chairman of the strike committee is quoted as saying that he would welcome mediation by the national War Labor Board, and that, if the strike is not settled within a week, he fears that he cannot hold his men in check, as most of them are natives of other countries and do not understand the steps that are being taken toward a settlement. A few arrests of strikers for disorderly conduct have been made.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, says that 7000 children's dress workers have struck completely tying up that industry.

The Merchants Association, which recently published a letter from one of its members complaining of lawlessness on the part of strikers or their pickets, has received a similar complaint from another member, who says that while his firm has no differences with its employees, strikers have caused their workers so much annoyance that they have been obliged to resort to the courts for protection. The letter urges a heavy fine for such strikers.

### Situation in Lawrence

**Six Thousand Strikers March Over Common and Create Disturbance**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**MONTPELIER, Vermont**—Declaring that it undertakes to add to the qualifications of voters for presidential electors prescribed by the constitution (Vermont), and is therefore unconstitutional and beyond the power of the Legislature to enact, Percival W. Clement, Governor of Vermont, in his first official veto, has refused to sign a bill to give women the right to vote for presidential electors.

In his veto, Governor Clement issues a statement as follows: "In the constitution of Vermont, in prescribing the qualifications of voters for candidates to elective offices in the state and national governments, the right to vote is restricted to free men. Since Vermont, the first new State, joined the original 13, that constitution has stood the same. The constitution, in describing the powers of the Legislature, adds this express prohibition: 'They shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, infringe any part of this constitution.' Only an amendment to the constitution can permit of the passing of such a bill."

### CIGARETTE-SELLING IN STATE OF TENNESSEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

**MEMPHIS, Tennessee**—A vote of 18 to 60 against a bill which was presented to the Tennessee General Assembly legalizing the sale of cigarettes to adults, probably ends the effort to permit the sale of cigarettes in this State.

This is in line with a companion piece of legislation recently passed by both House and Senate prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco and cigarette paper to minors. In order to make this law as drastic as possible, the bill stipulates that all merchants who shall be found guilty a second time of selling cigarettes to purchasers under 21 years of age, shall be deprived of their licenses.

An appeal to the mayors of several Eastern Massachusetts cities for continued support of efforts being made to check the textile strike here, was made on Thursday by Richard Ward, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

### PRACTICAL WELCOME TO THE 27TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—A practical welcome that is to be extended to the twenty-seventh division, formerly the seventh regiment, when it arrives next month from France, will take the form of assistance to the returning soldiers in obtaining employment. With this end in view Cecil Lang, the chaplain attached to the U. S. S. Harrisburg, is leaving the United States this week provided with 20,000 registration cards, on which all men who are returning without definite prospects of employment may apply for positions.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, federal director of employment for New York State, in a card sent to Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan informs him of the plan, as follows:

"The United States Employment Service in New York State and all welfare organizations have combined to aid men of your command to obtain employment. The War Department authorizes you to designate men to

## MILITARY COURT REVIEWS FORCED

**General Ansell, in Letter Read in House of Representatives, Tells of Means Employed to Prevent Alleged Abuses**

**ADVANCEMENT OF ALL PUBLIC WORKS URGED**

**EAST ORANGE, New Jersey**—Inasmuch as employment of discharged sailors and soldiers, and the advancement of public improvements is urged by the Secretary of War, the Selective Service Welfare League of East Orange, as a measure of cooperation, has passed a resolution to the effect that it is in favor of proceeding with all public works that have been postponed owing to war conditions.

The message of the Secretary of War reads as follows:

"Reemployment of discharged soldiers, sailors and war workers is one of the most important tasks now before the country. We strongly urge that in sections where surplus labor exists all public improvements be advanced in order to absorb labor. We ask that you use all influence with state county and municipal authorities to this end. Preliminary steps should be taken immediately in order that necessary authority may be secured in time for operations upon the opening of the construction period."

A statement issued in this connection by the Governor of the State of New Jersey says:

"Public works in both State and municipality which have been held up more or less by embargoes during the war, should now be pushed with all intelligent vigor as one solution of the problem," and continuing.

"Never was there less excuse for narrow, demagogic objection to the spending of public moneys wisely on needed public improvements."

The league publishes a bulletin quarterly, giving the occupations of the soldiers and sailors seeking employment, and the number of each.

### VERMONT GOVERNOR VETOES VOTING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Only an amendment to the constitution can permit of the passing of such a bill."

### UNITED STATES ARMY OIL NEEDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Fifty million gallons of fuel oil will be required by the army in 1919, according to an estimate furnished to the Senate Commerce Committee by Secretary Baker, in response to a resolution adopted by the committee.

"On one occasion when four sentences of death were pending in the department for confirmation, and when this office had recommended execution, I went to the head of the office and orally presented to him my views in opposition.

"I then filed with him a memorandum, in which I did my best to show what seemed to me obvious, that those men had been most unfairly tried, had not been tried at all, and ought not to die or suffer any other punishment upon such records. Discovering that these memoranda had not been presented to the Secretary of War, and feeling justified by the fact that I had no other forum in this department, I gave a copy of the memorandum to a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and was told by him that he could present the cases to the President himself.

"I was compelled to do this—an act inconsistent with strict military propriety—by the dictates of my own conscience, by my desire to serve justice, and by my sense of duty to God and these unprotected men, that their lives might be spared."

"This matter was pending, thousands of telegrams, letters and numerous petitions were sent to the legislators protesting against the sale of tobacco in Tennessee.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

**OTTAWA, Ontario**—According to the Canadian Trade Commission there

is a big opening for the products of this Dominion in South African markets. At present South Africa manufactures but little and there is consequently a great demand for the importation of mining machinery, railway equipment and agricultural implements, as well as for most lines of clothing. The Canadian manufacturer is being encouraged to go after the trade in this far country, especially as the people of South Africa are more inclined to deal with Canada than the United States. The exports to South Africa last year amounted to close on \$10,000,000 while the imports were about \$1,250,000.

## RAILROAD POLICY NOT APPROVED

**Committee Composed Wholly of Bankers Selected by Investment Association to Oppose It**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**NEW YORK, New York**—Another move in organizing the opposition to the United States troops in northern Russia, cabled the War Department on Thursday that "alarmist reports of the conditions of troops in northern Russia" were not warranted by the facts.

The report is in part as follows:

"The alarmist reports of conditions of troops in North Russia, as published in press end of December, are not warranted by facts. Troops have been well taken care of in every way and officers resent these highly exaggerated reports, feeling that a stir is cast on the regiment and its wonderful record.

"The allied command is capable of taking care of itself against a whole Bolshevik army.

"We are closed in by ice until spring, so small should not be expected from members of this command except at long and irregular intervals until navigation opens. Numerous cables are being received regarding health and whereabouts of individual soldiers of the command, causing consternation of our limited cable communication and interfering with official business.

"Request this be given to the press, and especially to Detroit and Chicago papers, to allay any unnecessary anxiety."

## TROOPS IN RUSSIA REPORTED SAFE

**Commander in Charge Says Men Are Well Cared For and That Allied Forces Are Capable of Meeting Any Resistance**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Col. George Stewart, commanding the United States troops in northern Russia, cabled the War Department on Thursday that "alarmist reports of the conditions of troops in northern Russia" were not warranted by the facts.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky**—Three members of the Baptist church at Murray, Kentucky, have paid fines and Germany. March embargos are expected to reach a minimum of 200,000, and April at least 225,000. The monthly rate for May, June, July and August is expected to exceed 300,000.

The German ships are reported ready to put to sea as soon as the American crews can be assembled.

"At present, 10 cargo ships have been converted to troop transports and have sailed from France," said a War Department statement. "Twenty-nine are under conversion, and 15 more will be converted as they appear in home ports. This makes a total of 54 ships, aggregating about 550,000 tons."

The department's statement explained that the American troop fleet never had a carrying capacity above 16,000 men a month, this figure being reached last June, and not equaled again during the summer.

Fifty-six per cent of the entire American forces sent overseas were transported in allied ships. When the armistice was signed, the Allies withdrew their ships, leaving this country with an army fleet whose carrying capacity under winter conditions was approximately 85,000 men a month. Steps were taken immediately to expand this capacity.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania**—Permission to enroll 30,000 non-American citizens to be sent to Lithuania to fight the Bolsheviks is asked in a resolution addressed to the United States Government and adopted here on Wednesday by the Lithuanian National Council. The council also adopted a resolution asking the government to permit the War Department to sell to Lithuania part of the war munitions and ordnance it has stored in Europe. Another resolution instructs the council representatives in Paris to ask the Peace Conference for the independence of Lithuania.

## HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

**LITHUANIANS ASK FOR INDEPENDENCE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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## CHINESE DEMAND ABSOLUTE CONTROL

President Insists That All Railroads, Leased Zones and Concessions Should Revert to China Completely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Daily Chronicle has received from its special correspondent in the Far East a dispatch containing an interview which Hsu Shih Chang, the President of China, gave for publication in England.

Reviewing the principal points of Hsu Shih Chang's message to the English people, Frederick Coleman, F. R. G. S., author of "The Far East Unveiled," says they are "an emphasis of China's love of peace, the danger to the Far East if the League of Nations should fail to become a fact, and China's insistence that all her railroads, leased zones and concessions should revert to her absolute and complete control, internationalization being absolutely unacceptable to China."

"Hsu Shih Chang is quoted as saying: 'The right to construct new railroads as well as existing concessions are governed by agreements and cannot be dealt with in a summary way. The government is now deliberating upon the best policy to meet this problem.'

"Hsu Shih Chang hopes that friendly powers will understand China's desire to maintain her sovereign rights, and will work to that end."

"Reading Hsu Shih Chang's statements and his view that the policy of all foreign concessions should revert to China's absolute and complete control reminds me of a statement made to me by Baron Hayashi in Peking in the autumn of 1916, and which was as follows: 'The day will come in China when ex-territorial rights will be a thing of the past.' I discussed that statement with Tuan Ch'i-jui, the then President of China, and with a number of foreign diplomats in Peking.

### Ex-Territorial Right Going

"Most people in Peking at that time, whether Chinese or of some other race, thought that the day was unlikely soon to come when China's pleadings that ex-territorial rights in China should be abandoned by the powers would gain much of a hearing. I doubt if I could have found anyone in Peking who thought that Japan would lead in the support of such proposals. Personally I thought at the time Baron Hayashi was very much in advance of his fellow-Japanese in the way he viewed this subject. He was then Japanese Minister in Peking, having been called from the post of Ambassador to Italy to return to his old position as the head of Japanese diplomatic affairs in China. Baron Hayashi had worked to some post of prominence in the Japanese diplomatic service, and when he was chosen to be sent to Peking from an embassy to a ministry, it was very clearly stated that he was not taking a step downward in rank, but that most peculiar circumstances were sending him to China.

"Baron Hayashi was I think, honestly friendly to China; he liked China and he wanted to help China. In 1916 it was harder to make the outside world believe that a Japanese wanted to help China than it is today. The Five Group of 21 Clause Demands which were held at China's head in January, 1916, like a loaded pistol in the hands of Japan, had not been forgotten. Nevertheless, Baron Hayashi stood for a new view with regard to the treatment of China by Japan. During the time of Count Terauchi's premiership, which commenced in November, 1916, and ended last year, the attitude of Japan toward China changed materially. About a year ago I had a talk with Viscount Motono, who was then Foreign Minister for Japan in Tokyo. For over an hour I talked to him about Baron Hayashi's viewpoint on China. The crux of that viewpoint was that Japan should easily be the gainer by treating China with the utmost fairness. Viscount Motono told me that I was not wrong in assuming that during the war a change had come over the policy of the Japanese Government as regards China and the right policy for Japan to pursue toward that country.

"There is nothing peculiar or remarkable in the fact that Japan should see that her best method toward China is one of peaceful penetration. After all, Japan's requirements regarding China must always be fundamentally the same. Japan wants China's raw materials and wants China to buy Japanese manufactured products. That will for a long time be Japan's chief interest in China. The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods which followed some of Japan's arbitrary actions in 1915 taught many Japanese a lesson. It did not take a particularly astute Japanese to learn that if he wanted to sell goods to a man it was better to conciliate than to offend him.

"The difficulty from the English or American standpoint in reconciling Japan's actions for the last few years in China with a desire to help China has been the action of more than one private concern in Japan along the line of obtaining exclusive rights and concessions in China. I was told by an important Japanese, a man of standing in his own country and of wide knowledge of it and of his own countrymen, that the present government under Mr. Hara, had done more to discourage private Japanese monopolies in China than any previous government.

**Open Door Is Favored**  
"There is a growing party in Japan, he said, that desires to see no political concessions in China for Japan alone and deprecates Japanese business houses making private appeals to the Chinese Government for exclusive rights of a semi-political nature. The



Peshawar — from a water-color drawing

## HOW MANY MILES TO BABYLON?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

How many miles to Babylon?  
Three score miles and ten—  
Can I get there by candle light?

There and back again.  
(There and back again, my Heart.  
There and back again)—

India is twice as far away as Babylon, but the oldest road in the world goes easily there. The oldest road is the Road of Thought, and it bears no milestones to frighten the adventurer, with a bleak "2000 miles," "3000 miles," or even "three score miles and ten." Let us be thankful for the Open Road of Thought. Tyranny has always striven to set up toll gates and to provide the adventure with an official guide and a personally conducted tour. But Laus Deo—the road stands open.

Well—there is only one way of getting to India just at present—and so for the Open Road.

There are two ways into Peshawar—one, where the steel rails run, over Attock Bridge, and in along the flat; the Conqueror's Way, the way the Mogul armies took, down through the Khyber Pass, the great North Gate of India.

It dips and winds, and dips again, this Conqueror's Road, between brown, bare hills, strewn with dun boulders. Nothing grows there except the camel thorn, full of spikes and as brown as the hills. Barren country, bare as can be, and then suddenly a glimpse of absorbing beauty—the green planted country, the watered garden, ordered, beautiful, fruitful. No wonder Peshawar has drawn men to itself, and that the Conqueror's Way has been trodden and trodden again—10 miles on the flat from the foot of the hills to the City, and from the City the bare brown hills are exquisitely softened to blue.

This city has two walls; one the mud wall of oriental city builders, and the other a wall of peach gardens. The builders of the city called it proudly just "Peshawar"—The City. It has some claim to that "The" if only for these flowered walls, when the peach blossom shows its miles of bloom, and the spring sky all pale unclouded blue, looks down on bluer hills, bare desert, green oasis and the brown city set in a rosy wreath. The gates of the city stand open from sunrise to sunset, and shut from sunset to sunrise again. Come in and see how the mud houses rise high, one above the other, like a child's house of cards, with flat roofs, odd angles, and dark lattices to screen the women's rooms. Never was anything so like a game of houses. Never was anything so fragile and insecure. Any stage setting of an oriental scene looks three times as real and solid as the original. Yet these rickety, rocky caricatures stand shocks which would bring your safe-looking house tumbling about your ears. There's a method in this building madness—and oh, let us be joyful, it is extraordinarily picturesque.

Noise is the next salient feature. Every one talks at once, and every one talks very loudly. Buyers and sellers scream at one another in a sort of frenzied crescendo which leads, not to a quarrel, but to a bargain, and a great stream of busy people flows ceaselessly on. There are not so many bright colors in the streets as in a Hindu city, for all respectable Pathan women go abroad in what is called a burqa—a tightly fitting white

linen cap, from which a thick linen veil falls to the feet. A beautifully worked lattice covers the eyes and allows the woman to see her way about, but a more complete disguise has never been invented.

The men wear white, too—or rather garments of the "was white once" persuasion, but on cold days they are wrapped in Swati blankets, very handsome, with stripes of terra cotta, green and blue. But the children are as gay as humming birds. A creature of a year goes by on its father's arm, dressed as to the legs in its own brown dimpled skin, but wearing a little brocaded coat all stiff with gold lace and a round cap of shining cloth of gold.

If you want color come to the Silk Market. It is out of the main stream of traffic and noise, a sun-trap lying four-square to the sky. In the middle are the seats of the money changers, four or five of them, with a mat apiece and a pile of coins from over the border. A tree shades them, and all round are the silk shops, rickety, and toppling, with banks of raw silk hanging down from the first story, and piles of woven silk on each low counter. Red, and green, and blue, and yellow, orange shot with scarlet, and chamanen shot with rose, odd and narrow, stiff and pure.

Here is a scarf that calls King Solomon to mind, the work of an artist not to be forgotten, and still when I think of it, I think of Solomon in all his glory, and I see marble stairs and cool water, and ivory, apes, and peacocks—especially peacocks! for the scarf was as green as emeralds, and as blue as sapphires, only the blue and green had made such perfect marriage that the color was the very color of dreams. Another—all ripe apricot with a little Persian pattern in dull silver that was ambitious of being gold, a sort of moonlight-sunlight.

Come up to the marble roof of the house in which Avitabile, the Italian adventurer, once held his court. It stands high—higher than anything else. It is a mission house now. "Times change," as a Latin gentleman wrote a great many years ago. "And a good job, too," is the modern comment, for the less said of Avitabile the better.

Look out across all those wild irregular roofs, look across the deep rose of the blossoming peach trees. Watch how the sun drops down behind the hills. How fast, how very fast, the daylight goes. Indigo hills, and a golden sky. Black hills, and a darkness pierced by stars. Come away.

How many miles to Babylon?  
Three score miles and ten,  
The dream with the widest wings shall carry us.

There and back again.  
(And what shall we do then, my Heart.  
What shall we do then?)

FOOD PRICES SHOW DECLINE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Food prices in Texas are showing a decline. This is particularly true of meats, eggs and creamy products. Eggs within a week dropped from 80 cents a dozen to 50 cents a dozen. During the same period a reduction of 9 cents a pound in butter to the retail trade was announced, and fresh pork and hams dropped from 5 cents to 10 cents a pound. Staple groceries remain firm, but there is talk of a very heavy decline in canned goods.

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DETROIT, MICH.

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Youthful Box Coats with colorful vests or plastrons. Tuxedo models with vests and over-collars—Blouse effects with embroidered skirts and pockets—elaborately braid trimmed Diorioire and Mannish types.

During War Exposition Week, February 20th to March 1st, we will feature a special showing of

PATTERN HATS  
New York Models

SMART TAILORED HATS  
NEW WATTEAU HATS  
TAMS

and all kinds of sailors and dress shapes.

It will be to your interest to see the new hats—all goods for immediate delivery.  
We have tickets for the War Exposition for our patrons.

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Fifth Floor, Miller Bldg.  
33 State St., Detroit, Mich.

The J. L. Hudson Co.  
188-90 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

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are in full readiness in the Hudson Fashions Salons

Suits, Blouses, Coats, Skirts, Gowns, Hats

You are invited to see them tomorrow.

Hudson's—Second and Third Floors—Both Buildings

## WAR'S EFFECT ON BENGAL INDUSTRY

Lord Ronaldshay Says Industries Such as the Jute Trade Have Had Enormous Expansion

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Lecturing at the Indian Museum recently Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, made some notable remarks upon the war in its effects upon Indian industries, a subject in which he takes a very keen interest.

"At first sight," said His Excellency, "it might have appeared probable that the sudden closing of large markets against the Calcutta jute industry would inflict a serious blow upon it. The experience of history proves, however, that the demand for jute goods created by war has always more than counterbalanced the dislocation of trade for which it is responsible. It was the Crimean War which established jute as a successful competitor against flax and hemp, and it was the American war of secession in 1861 that enabled it to compete successfully with cotton.

Turning to iron and steel, Lord Ronaldshay said: "The iron ore deposits in Bihar and Orissa are said to be the richest in the world, and the ore of the finest quality. They are situated within easy reach of considerable coal fields. The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, was formed in 1907, and the entire plant of the company was put into operation early in 1912. It had hardly more than started on its career of usefulness, therefore, when its resources were subjected to a tremendous strain occasioned by the demands of the war. Large extensions were undertaken. New blast furnaces are being constructed, and others are in contemplation. The result is an anticipated output in the future of a million tons of steel a year. Two other companies, the Bengal Iron & Steel Company and the Indian Iron & Steel Company, are likely to add largely in the future to the output of iron and steel.

The necessity for maintaining the iron and steel furnaces without relying on outside sources of supply has, in its turn, been responsible for the creation of another industry, namely, that of fire-bricks and silica bricks. We may expect to see before long a great development at Sakchi, with the Tata Iron Works as center. Schemes for the manufacture of jute mill machinery, agricultural implements, tin plates and, last but not least, sulphuric acid on a large scale are already in existence." Lord Ronaldshay emphasized the significance of this last development from the viewpoint of industrial expansion.

There were many other industries. His Excellency pointed out, organized on a vast scale and using steam power, which were developing rapidly under the influence of the war, such as engineering, agriculture, and handicrafts. In this respect also the war has given indirectly a powerful stimulus to industry in Bengal, but it has also exercised a strong direct influence in the same direction. Thus it has enormously stimulated the iron and steel industry, and has likewise greatly increased the demand for coal. I am dealing primarily with manufactures in dull silver that was ambitious of being gold, a sort of moonlight-sunlight.

Come up to the marble roof of the house in which Avitabile, the Italian adventurer, once held his court. It stands high—higher than anything else. It is a mission house now. "Times change," as a Latin gentleman wrote a great many years ago. "And a good job, too," is the modern comment, for the less said of Avitabile the better.

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259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade

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## WASTE PAPER AID TO RELIEF FUNDS

Australian Woman Organizes a Depot for Converting Waste Into Comfort for the Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—"It was the same thing in Australia as everywhere else. When the war broke out the average woman in all the belligerent countries, who had not felt called upon previously to engage in any kind of public work, was impelled irresistibly to offer service of some kind on behalf of the soldiers who were ready in their thousands or millions to sacrifice all they held most dear for home and country," says a leader in the Australian woman's movement.

"Mothers and daughters to whom knitting was an unknown art rushed to 'Grimmy' to teach them how to wield the needles, and soon they were knitting night and day wherever duty, or even pleasure, called them—in the home, in train or tram, in the theater, in the shop, in the street, in the church."

### Women for the Front

The ministry of the Red Cross made its immediate appeal to their sense of compassion and in every land, not a Florence Nightingale, nor a Clara Barton, but hundreds of them were ready to go to the front at the first call, while thousands of others just as willing, just as eager to serve, worked at home to provide necessities and comforts for the fighting men.

The replacement of men workers by women soon became urgent, and, at first, the eagerness of the sheltered woman to fill the gaps at any price, or at no price, tended to complicate the situation unduly. A Melbourne woman and her daughter, sheltered women, recognizing the fact that the volunteer woman war worker was an economic danger, expressed their willingness to release for active service tram conductors, clerks, ticket sellers, salesmen, etc., on condition that their employers paid her and her daughter the same wage they paid the men whom they might replace, and handed it over to the men's dependents. The civic authorities before whom this plan was laid rejected it at once, saying, "The Trades Hall, believing in one man one job," would never tolerate it.

This lady, Mrs. C. J. Henderson, then turned her attention to Red Cross work, which, at that time was not completely organized in Australia, and, from an office provided by the Bank of Australasia she sent articles to a nurse in Egypt to be used for Red Cross and other purposes for the soldiers. On the way to her office one day she noticed four large baskets of waste paper in a passage in the bank and asked a messenger what was done with the paper. "We burn it in our own furnace," was the reply.

### Great Paper Waste

Mrs. Henderson, realizing the tremendous waste of waste paper, which could be used for making cardboard, etc., that must be going on in banking and other financial and commercial houses and in private houses, saw the possibilities of giving much-needed financial help to the Australian Comforts Fund—the Red Cross being now well organized and well supported—and she decided to organize a scheme for collecting and selling waste paper for the benefit of the men in the trenches. She, therefore, began a systematic canvass of the banks, insurance and shipping offices, publishing houses and other firms in her search for waste paper. Explaining her plan in detail, she found a ready response to her appeal and arrangements were made for one of the leading paper mills to collect and buy the paper at 15 shillings a ton.

"On one occasion a salesman said to her, 'Do you let newspapers go into waste?' They bring £4 10s. a ton. This was the first that Mrs. Henderson had heard of the great difference between the commercial values of ordinary waste paper and waste newspaper. All her interest was alert, for she had at that moment a quantity of waste newspaper lying in her office and the prospect of getting six times more for it than she had expected was alluring.

"Who buys old newspapers?" she asked the salesman, but he would say nothing further on the subject—his employers, Mrs. Henderson discovered later, being large purchasers of waste newspapers. His question and subsequent silence set her wondering. "Who buys old newspapers?" she asked herself; "not butchers nowadays." Inquiries were made and it was learnt that the chief buyer was a dealer, but Mrs. Henderson's policy was to eliminate the middleman and supply the user direct.

"Who buys the newspapers from the dealer?" she asked herself again as she walked along the street. Just then her eyes fell on a bundle of newspapers in a laundry wagon standing by the footpath. "Of course! Laundries!" for in Australia the laundries have not yet got past the newspaper stage for outer wrapping. She stopped and asked the driver, "Do you buy old newspapers?" The "boss" does," he answered. "The boss" was quickly rung up on the telephone, and £12 10s. per ton was offered for waste newspapers. To jump at one fell swoop from 15s. to £12 10s. a ton for the Comforts Fund was an undreamt-of joy, and every other large laundry in Melbourne was communicated with, with good results.

### A Large Undertaking

Another seemingly chance glance at a passing cart revealed the legs of a new table and chairs wrapped in newspaper. Furniture shops! And so in turn came laundries, furniture warehouses, boot factories, publishing houses, tin canister factories, others, and still others. From a very modest

beginning the Waste Paper Depot has become a large and most successful business undertaking, manifesting energy, method, order, and intelligence in a marked degree.

"The selling of waste paper, old ledgers and books to be converted into pulp is still part of the work of the depot, but the newspaper department soon became the main activity and the volume of business increased so rapidly that a large, and again a larger depot—provided rent free till the end of the war—and a large staff were necessary. Boy Scouts collected the newspapers until the ever-increasing work demanded paid employee. A small hand cart was the first receptacle used for collecting paper by the depot; then a light one-horse wagon was secured; now a large two-horse lorry is required.

"The Waste Paper Depot was originally a branch of the Lady Mayoresse Patriotic League, but is now, with the league, a branch of the Victorian division of the Australian Comforts Fund, and Mrs. Henderson has sole authority from the State War Council to collect and sell waste paper in the city of Melbourne, and waste newspaper throughout the State of Victoria.

"The price received for waste paper has advanced from 15s. to £2 6s. a ton, and for waste newspaper from £12 10s. to £20 a ton. In the first quarter Mrs. Henderson raised £52; in the last quarter of 1918 the amount was £382, a total of £2000 having been paid into the funds in the two years since the scheme was started, and the takings now average £1500 per annum—from waste paper that would otherwise have rotted in a rubbish heap or gone up in smoke from an incinerator. And all, apparently, from a salesman's simple remark followed by a vivid flash of silence!

"For two years Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have contributed the working expenses of the depot; but in future they will be charged to the depot as it is hoped that, with the ending of the war, a flourishing self-supporting waste newspaper business may be handed over to two or three returned soldiers."

## TERRITORIAL CLAIMS OF FRANCE AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Unità, which has always combated Italian claims to the possession of Dalmatia, publishes an article on the results likely to follow if Italy presses excessive claims on the Adriatic.

France is demanding the whole of the left bank of the Rhine it states, and Italy is asking for the whole of Dalmatia. The nationalist papers, it continues, do not represent the whole of France, and if France really conquered all the left bank of the Rhine she would as certainly be preparing a new war with Germany as Germany prepared one with France in 1871 by the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine. And in this future war France would not have the help of the world's sympathy; the Italians who are France's friends must hope that democratic France will have sufficient energy to stifle the perversity of nationalist France.

Just as France would prepare a fresh war for herself if she seized all the left bank of the Rhine, so Italy, the writer states, would establish a lasting hatred between herself and all the Southern Slavs and prepare a fresh war with the Jugo-Slavs if, in addition to the Trentino and Istria which represent the Italian Alsace-Lorraine, she conquered Dalmatia which corresponds to the German territory on the left bank of the Rhine. Not would the war remain confined to Italy and to the Jugo-Slavs. The Italians would have to ally themselves with the Germans of Austria in order to prevent these latter from allying themselves with the Southern Slavs against the Italians.

Central Europe would be divided into two camps; on one side there would be the Tzecs, Rumanians, Poles and Jugo-Slavs, while the Italians would have to ally themselves with the Bulgarians, Magyars, and the Germans of Austria. Greece would join the anti-Italian system, the writer declares, and the circle of their wonderful gains, would be complete.

The greatest gain would be the necessity for returning to the German alliance; this he asserts, explains why the papers which were ready to announce not only Dalmatia but all Istria and Trieste in 1915, are today demanding all, or almost all, the Adriatic coast; the return of Italy to the German alliance is for them the minimum program at which they hope to arrive by way of Slavo-phobia." The campaign for an Italian-Magyar-German rapprochement has already begun."

This, the writer declares is the best hypothesis. There is a worse one, and that is that the Southern Slavs, making large concessions to the Germans and Magyars, should combine with the latter and against Italy to reconstitute a new Austria which would ally itself with the new German against the French, Poles, Tzecs, and Rumanians in order to reconquer all that they have lost in these last days. Then nothing would be left for Italy but to ally herself with France, with increasingly less freedom of choice, or to reconstruct the Triple Alliance. This is the maximum program; to make Italian Slavophobias serve the purpose of reconstructing the Triple Alliance.

If they want to achieve these results, the writer says, let them follow the example in the Adriatic of the French nationalists and militarists who are demanding the whole of the left bank of the Rhine.

### REMOVAL OF OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—The Senate of Alabama has passed a bill authorizing the Governor of the State to remove any officer of the State or of any political subdivision thereof who holds office under appointment of the Governor, except county officers,

## HOPES OF GERMAN AUSTRIA'S FUTURE

Dr. Lecher Says Confidence of German Austrians May Go Too Far, as They Are Isolated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Zurich)—In the Christmas Day number of the Neue Freie Presse, a member of the Austrian Reichsrat, Dr. Otto Lecher, speaks mournfully of the last Austrian Parliament elected in 1911 and finishing with the end of the year 1918. Its last sitting was held on the 12th of November, he writes. It had not been able to fulfill its mission, to pass laws and control the Administration, without interruption.

It was like a machine in bad repair; the interruptions in its work growing longer and longer until at length it was dispensed with altogether by the court, the bureaucracy, and the general staff, who themselves paid for their arrogance with their existence. The provisional National Assembly, according to Dr. Lecher, has assumed a crushing responsibility, yet were it not for its determined intervention and its wide renunciation of all party strife, it would have been impossible to guide the ship of state into its new waters. For it must not be forgotten, he says, that the present is a period of transition, awaiting the summoning of the Constitutional Assembly and the creation of a permanent system.

### The New National Assembly

Continuing, Dr. Lecher says, "Such a heroic resolve as that taken by the Austrian members of Parliament when they constituted themselves into a provisional National Assembly is inconceivable, except under pressure of the Dominion. The prices of fish are considerably cheaper, generally speaking, than in any other part of the Dominion. The prices of fish in Auckland have increased of latter months, owing mainly to the increased cost of almost all the equipment used in connection with the trawling industry, and, in addition, to the increase granted in wages to the workers employed in the calling, and to the fact that one of the trawlers belonging to the municipal authorities is being used in defense work."

"The enterprise shown at Auckland has resulted in that city being supplied with fish at prices which are considerably lower, generally speaking, than in any other part of the Dominion. The prices of fish in Auckland have increased of latter months, owing mainly to the increased cost of almost all the equipment used in connection with the trawling industry, and, in addition, to the increase granted in wages to the workers employed in the calling, and to the fact that one of the trawlers belonging to the municipal authorities is being used in defense work."

"The board was able to render great assistance to those fishermen in the South Island who used motor boats by insuring regular supplies of petrol at a reasonable price. The board would emphasize the fact," says the report, "that the provision of cheap fish to the consumers of New Zealand generally is dependent upon a large expenditure of capital for the purchase of suitable equipment, trawlers, and for the provision of cool storage and insulated transport."

### LABOR ELECTS LORD MAYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The contest for position of Lord Mayor of Sydney lay between two aldermen, Mr. McElhone, representing the Civic Reform Party, and John English, representing the labor section of the City Council. Mr. English was elected Lord Mayor by 13 votes to 11, so that Sydney now has a Labor civic head. Prior to the election of the Lord Mayor, Labor had won a victory in the triennial city council elections. The new City Council consists of 13 Labor representatives and 13 Civic Reformers, as against 10 Labor men and 16 Independents in the last council.

### PRINCE'S VISIT AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand is confident that with the coming of peace, the heir to the British throne will visit the Dominion and receive the hearty welcome which has long been awaiting him. Referring to the probable visit of the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Massey, said he hoped that the Prince would be accompanied by a large fleet of warships, and by representatives of all parts of the British Empire, including British-Indian troops.

"All commanders and staffs, all arms and services, and all ranks, have played their part equally loyally. I want to thank you all for what you have done, to tell you how highly I value the support and trust you have always given me, and how intensely proud I am to have commanded such a division in such a war."

"What has stood us in the greatest stead throughout has been the magnificence of our cause."

—can be

—one's companions always.

Youth—in Fashion circles—is a matter of style.

The great assortments of new Spring Wearables in our Women's and Misses' Shops, all evidence a touch of youthful dash and charm that attracts everyone.

Prices, too, make interesting and profitable comparisons.

**Boggs & Buhl.**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

With Lisle Thread double garter tops—double heels, soles and toes. Colors black, African brown, champagne, pearl, silver, medium gray, navy blue, bronze, seal, fawn and taupe. Good substantial qualities.

MISSSES' SHAPED PURE THREAD SILK STOCKINGS—Double garter tops of lisle thread—2 pairs for 15¢—pair.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## NEW YORK AIR BRAKE EARNINGS

Annual Report Says Sales for the Year Were the Largest in the Company's History, and 1919 Outlook Is Favorable

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York Air Brake Company earned during the 1918 calendar and fiscal year, after all charges, including reserve for depreciation and taxes, \$2,052,555, equal to 20.4 per cent on the \$10,000 stock, as compared with 18.5 per cent in the previous year, and \$2.1 per cent in 1916.

Detailed comparison for two years follows:

	1918	1917
Sales for year	\$10,580,584	\$10,167,057
Mfg. exp.	7,197,317	7,792,145
Inventory, net	3,849,267	3,964,229
Other income	1,000	1,000
Gross profit	3,849,192	2,477,185
Admin. taxes, etc.	994,638	493,359
Tax on bonds	180,000	180,000
Tax for dep. and tax	100,000	100,000
Net	2,652,555	1,893,826
*Dividends	1,937,716	1,986,980
Surplus	114,738	193,154
Interest & min. tax	418,256	418,256
Adjustments	1916	1916
Prev. surplus	6,480,829	6,082,591
Total surplus	6,595,667	6,480,829

\*1918 dividends declared out of 1917 surplus; 1917 dividends declared out of 1916 surplus. \*Deficit.

President C. A. Starbuck in his annual report says, in part:

"None of our government orders has yet been settled, the profits of which will appear in the earnings of 1919. The sale of air brakes for the year 1918 were the largest in the company's history, and the outlook is good for a very large business in the year 1919."

The company has been quite liberal in its distribution of dividends among its stockholders, having paid during the last four years \$56.73 a share, amounting to \$5,873,365.

It will be noted that the net earnings for the year are more than sufficient to continue the payment of the dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. However, the board of directors has decided to pay at this time a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, being of the opinion that the past earnings and future prospects justify the belief that this rate can be permanently maintained and still permit the company to continue to enlarge its working capital to enable it to take on some special business now under consideration.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—E. H. Lipman; U. S. Augusta, Ga.—S. J. Cullum; Avery, Baltimore, Md.—Moses Hall of S. Hall & Sons; Tour.

Baltimore, Md.—David Brown; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—I. Elchegreen of Elchegreen & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Tenn.—A. F. Smock, of Miller & Bros.; U. S.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—L. Rosenblom; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—S. Ginsburg of S. Ginsburg Shoe Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati, O.—A. Cohen of Daniel Cohen Co.; Tour.

Detroit, Mich.—E. C. Snell; U. S.

El Paso, Tex.—Sam Swatt; U. S.

Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schultz; U. S.

Goldshire, N. C.—Lionel Well of H. Well & Bro.; U. S.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Frank Rabinowitz; U. S.

Lancaster, Pa.—C. R. Irvin; U. S.

Minneapolis, Minn.—M. Standard; U. S.

Montgomery, Ala.—T. Nafelt of Nafelt, Nitroso Shoe Co.; U. S.

Montreal, Can.—N. Cummings; Essex.

New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks, of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.

New Haven, Conn.—R. T. Strange, of Butler & Tyler; Essex.

New York City—H. Hinman of National Cloth & Suit House; Parker.

New York, W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.

Philadelphia, Pa.—F. M. Meltzer; U. S.

Philadelphia—F. H. Hoffman of Masters & Hoffman; Adams.

Philadelphia—Harry L. Landsberg; U. S.

Philadelphia—Charles Remy; U. S.

Portland, Ore.—J. Goodman of Goodman Bros. Shoe Co.; Tour.

Quebec, Que.—A. J. Jacques; U. S.

Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle, of Tuttle Shoe Co.; Essex.

San Diego, Cal.—M. Stricher; Essex.

San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson, of Kahn, Nickelberg & Co.; 135 Lincoln St.

San Francisco, Cal.—Isaac Gardner; U. S.

San Francisco—G. W. Weeks, of Williams Marvin Co.; Tour.

San Juan, P. R.—G. Renz; U. S.

San Juan, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—H. M. Husk, of Dunn & McCarthy; Essex.

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agent British Publ. Com. Com.; Tour.

Philadelphia—Howard C. Smith; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor, on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve £20,652,000, increased £416,000; circulation £69,567,000, decreased £265,000; bullion, £81,769,000, increased £150,000; other deposits £118,333,000, decreased £1,712,000; public deposits £30,680,000, increased £2,522,000; government securities £52,234,000, decreased £445,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 20.60 per cent, compared with 20.40 per cent last week. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £453,140,000 compared with £463,920,000 last week and £295,540,000 this week last year.

ADVANCE IN LEAD PRICE

NEW YORK, New York—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced the price of lead from 5 to 5-10 cents a pound.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

Open High Low Last

Am Best Sugar . . . . .

Am Can . . . . .

Am Car & Foundry . . . . .

Am H & L pfld . . . . .

Am Loon . . . . .

Am Smelters . . . . .

Am Sugars . . . . .

Am Tel & Tel . . . . .

Am. T. & T. pfld . . . . .

Bald Lineo . . . . .

B & O . . . . .

Beth Steel H . . . . .

Beth Steel I . . . . .

Beth Steel P . . . . .

Beth Steel S . . . . .

Beth Steel T . . . . .

Beth Steel W . . . . .

Beth Steel X . . . . .

Beth Steel Y . . . . .

Beth Steel Z . . . . .

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Artistic Handicrafts: Bookbinding

LONDON, England—The place which Mr. Cobden Sanderson holds among the designers and executors of beautiful bookbindings is well known to every one who has followed the developments of the bookbinder's craft, from the latter part of the Nineteenth Century onward. Although he has now ceased to design and to bind books himself, the Doves Press carries on its work. It was in an upper room in the house overlooking the river, at Hammersmith, not far from the spot where William Morris lived and worked, that Mr. Cobden Sanderson recently received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, gave his views on the subject of bookbinding as a handicraft for women, and incidentally imparted some of his own experiences. Mr. Cobden Sanderson may be numbered among the pioneers who brought about the revival of craft work in the Nineteenth Century, although it was not until the '80s that he left his profession of the bar to practice the art—and craft—of bookbinding. He had little previous knowledge of the subject, he stated. He learned his craft in six months, and it was really only in the course of his work that he became acquainted with the past history of bookbinding, and came to know the work of the great bookbinders of Venice and France.

Anyone who knows Mr. Cobden Sanderson's designs realizes his qualifications for talking on the subject of pattern making, yet he declared that "how one comes to make a pattern is a mystery." While he was showing some specimens of his own bindings, Mr. Cobden Sanderson said that he had once asked William Morris how he made his patterns, Morris having replied that he "always made them on a net." Pattern making, Mr. Cobden Sanderson went on to say, so far as bookbinding was concerned, was a matter of the distribution of the design over a rectangular area, according to a symmetrical plan.

Coming to the question of the opportunities presented by the bookbinders' craft, as a career for women at the present time, Mr. Cobden Sanderson did not attempt to disguise the fact that he considered that a woman who intended to make bookbinding her profession would find that there were good many difficulties to be surmounted. "But," he said, "if she has perseverance and is content to find in the work itself her chief reward and has sufficient means to maintain herself, then, I think, she will have a delightful livelihood." That a woman should, at any rate at the outset of her career, attempt to support herself wholly by fine bookbinding, he evidently thought rash.

First among the difficulties she would have to overcome, would be that of finding the means of learning her craft. Trade union rules limit women's opportunities, he declared; in fact, in his own phrase, "women are kept in the porch." Short of some special opportunity, a woman, Mr. Cobden Sanderson considered, would probably have to learn her craft in some small business, rather in the rough, and develop its finer niceties for herself afterward. He had taught a certain number of women pupils himself; the greater number of them had come from America, some of them had shown considerable aptitude and had done good work afterward. But great achievement in the bookbinder's art, so far as women were concerned, still lay in the future.

To achieve success at the present time, a woman must possess great natural aptitude and real artistic sense, he continued; her hope of making a name for her work lay, in fact, in the possession of "superlative merit." A considerable amount of physical strength was needed, he explained, in carrying out some of the processes of bookbinding and in the manipulation of the press; and, for this reason, among others, Mr. Cobden Sanderson considered that a group of bookbinders would have a far greater likelihood of success than one woman by herself. Given the necessary physical strength, a successful bookbinder must also possess energy and coolness. The precision of a machine was not necessary. Indeed, in some cases, for instance, in the methods taught by some of the French bookbinders, he considered that overmuch stress was laid upon a machine-like accuracy on the part of the worker. He illustrated his meaning with the help of one of the tools, used in impressing the pattern upon the leather.

He emphasized, especially, the need for the sense of order, of the adjustment of means to an end and of a sense of beauty. "All great industries really involve the adaptation of means to an end," he affirmed, "and all might be made attractive and in some cases enchanting." Among the points to be taken into consideration, by a woman setting out to follow the craft of bookbinding at the present time, Mr. Cobden Sanderson mentioned the question of possible difficulties in obtaining skins, saying, as he pointed to a gayly colored pile of leather lying on the table, that they had just been overhauling their own stock to see how they stood in the matter.

## Knowing How

So much depends upon the knowing how. Whether we must perform various tasks for ourselves, or whether conditions are such that we have others to assist us, it is essential to know how. Many mothers have said to their daughters, when interests were turning away from that of housework: "But, my dear, you ought to know how things are done, how to cook and sew, dust and clean, or else you will never be quite sure that these

duties are being properly carried out for you."

This is exactly as true, too, with regard to work in offices or factories or anywhere outside the home. If one has had personal experience at a certain work, then he can intelligently instruct others in it and, also, he can judge when he is being obeyed. None the less is this a truism in the ever-perplexing matter of choosing one's wardrobe.

Today, when so many women are busy all day in offices and canteens and schools, many of them believe that they have no leisure to devote to the proper selection of materials and the subsequent making of their own clothes. Those to whom price matters little go shamelessly and hurriedly into some shop, there seize upon the first gown or coat which approximates their requirements, buy it and wear it, with slight heed as to whether or not the garment is really suitable; others seek out less expensive, consequently less well-made, garments, equally characterless, all aping the fashionable cut of the moment. If these persons would but stop long enough to consider the question, they would realize what mistakes they are making. And, if the fact were known, there is frequent proof that the prevailing high prices are driving many women, wholly unaccustomed to such work, into the making of their own clothes.

The writer knows one woman—to be

sure,

she is not now of the business world, though she has children and a household which occupy plenty of her time and thought—who understands the importance of having her clothes suitable and attractive. She does not hesitate to devote both study and precious time to their selection and making. Here is the interesting point, one well worth reflection in these expensive days: This woman knows how her gowns should be made, in order to suit her individual needs. She can, therefore, go to an inexpensive tailor and direct him in the fitting of a street suit, in such a manner that the result usually would do credit to any high-class establishment. Of course, it is the same with gowns and hats, with all the important accessories. When one applies oneself coolly to estimate, this woman does not, during the year, give a great deal of time to providing her wardrobe. Because she works intelligently when about it, her belongings wear excellently and preserve their smart appearance long after the ready-made garments would appear shapeless and out of date.

Business women will often tell you: "Oh, we simply have not the time and thought to give to clothes. There are so many things more important. Besides, we think women spend far too much time over their clothes." This is doubtless too true; but, if women would go about the work more efficiently, they would require less time.

To sum it all up, since tasteful and appropriate clothes are needed for one's comfort and shipshape appearance, isn't the task of selecting them one which justly demands its due allowance of time and consideration?

## The Reason of the Brass Scrap Basket

It came from that part of old New York, so like a quaint corner of the Old World transported overseas, which has been mentioned before in these columns as Brasstown; and it was bought, so the hostess explained to interested callers, to occupy precisely that particular space between the desk and the fireplace. Then she fell to moralizing a bit, after she had filled the cups with hot chocolate all around and put the plate of cakes in the exact center of the round table where every one could reach it.

"You see," she began, "when I found this little roof-tree home that was waiting for me, and discovered that my scheme of decoration was already begun by these black and gold walls, I determined that, in my furnishing, I would go slowly and choose carefully each article that I bought, knowing exactly what I wanted and why, before I started out on any shopping trip. I had, for chairs, two really good antiques, that Windsor armchair that had belonged to my great-grandfather in England—and, you see, it is small enough to look quite at home here, and this old Adam chair that had belonged in my mother's family. It is just the thing to go with this oak desk of mine, which I antiqued myself; I mean that I scrubbed off the light oak finish and stained it over as nearly black as I could. As I did not do as good a job as perhaps I might have, the result is antique enough to be rather interesting, I think."

Black and gold walls naturally called for orange curtains through which the southern sun pours in all day, filling the room with a soft golden light. Orange shades over the electric light bulbs give a somewhat similar light at night. As I was arranging my possessions, I was surprised to find how many brass and copper things I had, and they fitted into the color scheme beautifully. There was a fat little brass kettle over an alcohol lamp, and hot water jar, after the style of a Guernsey jug, of copper. This latter had a cover so fitted that the water would keep hot a long time, the air being shut out except when it was turned in a certain way, so that an opening permitted the water to be poured out.

"My old nickel chafing dish that I had in college looked quite too shabby for words, when brought out amidst the copper and brass that I am using, so, as I had long wanted a copper one, I made an expedition to Brasstown one day and brought home a bright, shining chafing dish of copper. For this I bought a rather large oval tray of hammered copper, with brass handles at the ends—not exactly oval, either, for the sides holewaded in slightly in the center, which

made it extremely graceful in line. This, being almost oval, offers plenty of space for various little dishes of cooking ingredients, when I want to concoct some dainty for a supper party. A small pitcher of beaten copper proves useful for hot water, when one wants just a little, and this round, shallow, small bowl, with a cover, also of hammered copper, makes an attractive sugar bowl, especially when lined with a lace paper doily. Each of those things I had a specific use for; that is why I bought them. It was not at all a case of being fascinated by beautiful things and buying them carelessly.

"But, about the scrap basket. Ever since I moved here, I had wanted one, but would consider nothing of the ordinary sort. Of course, I can throw waste paper into the fireplace but, when there is no fire, it looks untidy and I do not like that. Besides, I wanted something to lighten this particular corner. After thinking it over for some time, I decided that the thing to have would be an old brass or copper jar of graceful shape, which would be ornamental as well as useful. With the general outline and size that I had well thought out, I started for Brasstown, and looked through various shops. Some jars were too big, others not sufficiently tall or else too big altogether. Some were beautiful in shape and outline, others were frankly ugly and ornate. At last I found this, tucked away in a dim corner under a shelf, filled with odds and ends of old junk. It was blackened, but still its real beauty made itself felt. As you see, its proportions are perfect, and I find the combination of the hammered brass with the broad band of copper, its nailheads about the top, a charming decoration. Then, you see, it is straight, just tall enough, and yet curves gently at the bottom. These three round legs set it up just far enough from the floor and the simple handles on each side add the finishing touch of attractiveness. I think. Moreover, it has the air of having grown, so to speak, in this corner. Somehow I could see it here, even before the man in that dingy little shop, with its myriad of old treasures, had polished it so brightly for me. It was, he said, a replica of an old Russian flower jar.

"It seems to me that this one thing proves the value of discovering exactly what one wants for a given spot in one's home and why one wants it, before starting forth on a shopping expedition. Then one can look and look, comfortably and happily, knowing that one's desired furnishings will be recognized when they are encountered."

## The Handmade Handkerchief

The woman who delights in making dainty handkerchiefs, is usually interested in novel ways of varying the plain square which she wishes to beautify. The handkerchief with the "roll and whip" border (the hem of which is rolled tightly by moistening it a little with the finger-tips, and whipped around and back again with colored thread, to form tiny crosses for a border) has been such a favorite that it is now being ornamented by drawn threads of a deeper hue, inserted parallel to the edge, which give a most effective touch to the finished handkerchief. It is but a simple matter to draw these through the linen, if they are attached carefully to the ends of the threads of the original fabric, which are to be removed to make room for the colored ones. When the old thread is slipped out, the new one follows automatically in its place. Two lines may be inserted parallel, if preferred, to give more color and character to the design. A simple initial at one corner is, perhaps, the most satisfactory decoration to finish the gift. Handkerchief linen is obtainable in a variety of exquisite shades, which are most attractive, when set off by a finishing touch in darker hue.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A cape-coat of French blue serge, lined with red flannel

## Fashions for the Small Boy

This spring outfit has been planned to satisfy the mother who is unwilling to see her small son adopt older boy clothes, as well as to please the little lad who refuses to wear anything tainted with a trace of the "babish."

It follows the military trend of more mature fashions, because it is of a cape-coat and because it is of French blue serge, lined with red flannel. The braid bindings, which are of navy blue silk, are used to emphasize the collar, cuffs and narrow pockets. With this coat, a little boy wears a round hat of French blue felt, which flies a red worsted tassel for trimming.

During the past year, Americans have been curiously reminded of old French and English portraits, which show children dressed as miniature men and women, so closely have many of them imitated their older brothers who were engaged in serving their country. Although children's suits modeled upon the complete uniform of the army are no longer offered for sale to any extent, traces of the military influence are shown in their clothes, as in those of the adults, at present. The middy blouse, however, will ever remain popular with both boys and girls, because of the freedom it affords them in play; and suits which are nautical, in every respect, are widely displayed in all children's departments. The boy who finds the loose trousers an impediment to his play may be supplied with knickerbockers, instead, and the simple handles on each side add the finishing touch of attractiveness.

The mother who seeks something unusual, when selecting ready-made garments for the little folks, is often greeted with the reply, "But, you know, there's nothing really new in children's clothes!" Looking over a sea of regulation middy blouses and Russian effects, she resolves anew that her small boy shall not look exactly like all the others in the neighborhood. One attractive variation to the general style for the small son is found in the Oliver Twist suit, which is a particular favorite just now. The blouse and trousers are sewed together at the belt, the whole buttoned down the front. As a general rule, the blouse is made of a contrasting color to the trousers, as white or buff with dark blue or green trousers. The top of the trousers is cut somewhat higher in front than in back, sloped down to the under-arm seam to meet the belt. Two large buttons are an improvement, when placed on these front flaps of the trousers. The high waistline in front gives the old English effect, which is to be desired in this model.

Although the Oliver Twist suits may be made in woolen materials, they are more effective in washable goods, where there is more possibility for contrast in colors. A white pique blouse, finished with scalloping of white or of a shade to match the trousers, which may be of any color desired, makes an effective suit. Blouses of cotton crepe, in striped or dotted materials, may easily be matched in the unlimited shades of galatea or other durable materials.

The regulation middy blouse is varied in materials ranging from the navy blue serge to velvets of blue and green. The straight box coat, with or without the belt, is sometimes cut along military lines, made of materials in mixed weaves in imitation of the adult models. The waistline in these coats is slightly shaped, the front double-breasted and the belt truly military, with its smart metal buckle to finish it off. Black and white checked goods, in small and medium sizes, is also being used for boys' coats this season.

## For Those Who Like Honey

The question of what to have for dessert, when a favorite guest is coming, or for the family circle alone when some new dish is desired, may perhaps be answered for the housekeeper by some one of these honey recipes, offered by the United States Department of Agriculture:

**Honey Rissoles:** Pastry Covering for Rissoles—One-half cup lard, 2 eggs, 1 egg white, 2-3 cup water, 1/4 cup brown sugar, flour. Mix together all the ingredients but the flour, and add enough of that to make a stiff dough. Roll out as thin as a knife blade, cut into round or square pieces, taking care to avoid the necessity of rolling out the second time, as this is likely to make the dough very tough. A honey filling is used with this dough and is made as follows:

**Honey Filling for Rissoles:**—One cup honey, 2 ounces orange peel, rye bread crumbs, aniseed. Bring the honey to the boiling point, remove from the stove and add as much bread crust as it will moisten while hot. Add the orange peel and enough powdered aniseed to give a decided flavor. Roll this filling into small balls and lay one in the center of each piece of pastry; the pastry should be folded over and the edges pressed together. Bake in a hot oven.

**Baked Honey Custard:**—Two cups milk, 3 egg yolks, 1-3 cup honey, 1/4 teaspoon salt. The honey, eggs and salt should be mixed together. The milk is then scalded and poured over the eggs. Cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. This custard is suitable for use in place of cream on gelatin desserts, or to be poured over sliced oranges or stewed fruit.

**Honey Pudding:**—One-half cup honey, 6 ounces bread crumbs, 1/2 cup milk, rind of a lemon, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, 2 egg yolks, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 egg whites. The honey and bread crumbs should be mixed, the milk added, followed by the seasonings, and the yolks of the eggs. The mixtures should be thoroughly beaten and the butter and the whites of eggs (well beaten) added. Steam for about two hours, in a pudding mold which is not more than three-quarters full.

**Honey Charlotte Russe:**—One quart cream, lady fingers, 1/2 cup delicately flavored honey. The honey should be chilled by placing the dish containing it in a pan of ice water. The cream should be whipped and added to the honey, mixing the two well. A dish should be lined with the lady fingers and filled with the honey and cream. It should be served very cold.

**Honey Mousse:**—Four eggs, 1 pint cream, 1 cup hot, delicately flavored honey. The eggs should be beaten slightly and poured slowly over the hot honey. The mixture should be cooked until it thickens. When it is cool; add the cream whipped. The mixture should then be poured into a mold, packed in salt and ice, and allowed to stand for 3 or 4 hours.

**Honey Ice Cream:** No. 1—One quart cream, 3/4 cup delicately flavored honey. Mix ingredients and freeze.

**Honey Ice Cream:** No. 2—One pint milk, yolks 6 eggs, 1 cup honey, 1 pint cream. The milk should be heated in a double boiler. The honey and eggs should be beaten together, followed by the hot milk. The mixture should be returned to the double boiler and cooked until it thickens. The cream is added, when the mixture is cool, and the freezing follows.

## Petticoats for the Particular

"It's the most comfortable petticoat I've ever owned," declared the possessor of the garment in question, as she exhibited it proudly to the group of girls who had openly admired it, before they learned the secret of its unusual merit, and were ready to share her enthusiasm when they found out. The petticoat was of glossy black satin, simply made, and finished at the bottom with deep scallops, bound with electric blue grosgrain ribbon, which added striking touch to the general effect of the garment. "Just see how easy it is to get into," she exclaimed, as she slipped it over her head and showed how snugly it fitted, without the use of buttons, clasps or drawing-string at the waist. "It's just cut in two pieces, front and back, with two side seams and an elastic band at the belt. Being made in this way, there's no plaque to come open nor buttons to come off, and I have found it the greatest convenience in my entire wardrobe!" How queer it is that we haven't had petticoats like this before," she added, and her little audience were convinced that an opportunity for improvement in their own wardrobes awaited them, too.

The strictly tailored petticoat, which is essential in these days of slender skirts, is often hemstitched at the bottom to obviate the necessity for a hem, which adds a certain amount of bulk where it is least desired. The jersey underskirt of silk or other material is a great comfort for this type of skirt, as it occupies almost no room whatever.

One of the newest styles of petticoat is the skirt made with a satin

## Special Announcement To All Housewives

To assist the housewife in serving the new popular pure Codfish dishes, we are issuing a very complete book of recipes devoted wholly to the numerous ways of cooking and preparing CODFISH. We invite your cooperation in this work. For the best recipes for preparing BONELESS SALMON, BONELESS TROUT, etc., send for our free book, one 2 lb. box of our SURLOIN CUT CODFISH.

Recipes will be with us not later than April 1st, 1919. Mail direct to The Lord Bros. Co., Portland, Maine, Dept. No. 11. THE LORD BROS. COMPANY SALT AND FISH CENTRAL WHARF

top and a figured chiffon flounce. The hem, which is unusually wide—from one and one-half to two feet—is made of doubled chiffon, soft and pretty under a fancy outer-garment. One unusually pretty skirt was of terra-cotta satin, finished with a chiffon hem with large figures in which terra cotta and old blue were most prominent, but in which a pleasing assortment of delicate shades was also intermingled. Where the satin and chiffon were joined, a narrow band of old blue chiffon ribbon was sewed and three or four circles of the fluted ribbon were placed around the skirt along this band at equal intervals, in the center of which tiny clusters of rosebuds were placed. The victory colors, red and blue, are being used to considerable extent in all undergarments, and quite frequently in petticoats.

Flesh-colored underskirts are perhaps the most popular for dainty dresses, although other delicate colors, as light blue, orchid and sunset rose, are being displayed in many shops. They are made of crêpe de Chine, satin and silk jersey, finished with flounces of chiffon, georgette or wide lace, to suit the individual taste of the wearer. For less elaborate wear, a variety of taffetas, particularly in changeable colors, is being used to considerable extent.

For the Handmade Bag

Unusually, indeed, must one be not to feel the appeal of the countless hand bags, so abundantly displayed in the shops. The patent leather ones are particularly alluring, with their bright designs appliquéd in worsteds or ornamented with the application of a circle, cut from the same material and painted in gorgeous hues. The simplest of these bags are made of two pieces of patent leather, put in some attractive shape—many resemble the old-fashioned flower basket, with the tall handle—and then fastened together with a buttonholing of bright worsted and finished at the opening in the same manner. These bags are usually lined either with satin or with regular lining material, to match the worsted used on the outside. A disk cut from the leather and embellished with some brilliant design, either a flower, figure or even a simple geometric pattern, is then



## INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS

Canadian Government Intends to  
Deport Undesirable Citizens of  
Enemy Nationalities if the  
Allied Governments Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Owing to the fact that the alien enemy question has been agitating the whole of Canada, and more particularly the returned soldier, to a very considerable degree, the government has issued the following statement: "Indications have been most pronounced for some time that a growing feeling of hostility was developing in various portions of the Dominion against alien enemies, most of whom have profited during the war, and have not so conducted themselves as to show appreciation of the citizenship they were enjoying, and for which others were fighting. On the other hand, the behavior of many was creditable in every way. Already the force of public feeling has shown itself in some of our larger cities."

"The general demand has been for deportation, but as has been clearly set out in statements and press articles that have already appeared, deportation to enemy countries is only possible under such terms and in such numbers as the allied powers may permit. To the extent that deportation can be availed of it will be carried on, to the end that all alien enemies who have shown hostility, or become undesirable as citizens, be gotten rid of. In the meantime it is intended to take care of the situation by internment."

"Special regulations have been enacted by the Governor-in-Council under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, and now have force of law, whereby with respect to localities to be designated by the Minister of Justice, power is conferred upon the county and district court judges and, in the Province of Quebec, upon the judges of the Superior Court, to direct the internment as prisoners of war of persons of alien enemy nationality residing or being within the designated localities."

"The procedure is of a summary character and very simple. The judge of the locality, or upon his request, any judge having like powers for another county or district, may, upon summary complaint by any municipality or local authorities or by any person who in the opinion of the judge is sufficiently representative of the feeling of the community to lay a complaint, inquire and determine summarily whether it be expedient for maintaining or securing the public peace or safety, or for the prevention of any disturbance, that such person should, in view of his hostile nationality, be interned as a prisoner of war."

If a judge be of the opinion that such person ought to be interned, he is to grant an order to that effect, whereupon the person may be apprehended and interned by any peace officer or by any military officer, non-commissioned officer or man thereunto deputed.

"For the purposes of this inquiry the judge may in his discretion either cause the man to be brought before him, or he may proceed in his absence, and with or without notice, and the person charged is not to be represented by counsel, unless by the special authorization of the judge. The persons whom the judge orders to be interned are to be subject to the like custody, detention and treatment as prisoners of war interned in ordinary and due course of law."

"It is anticipated that in cities or other localities where the alien enemy question is provoking agitation and exceptional difficulty, committees of representative citizens will be locally constituted whose duty it will be carefully to review the cases of aliens of enemy nationality who are living in the locality, and to inform and assist the judge by bringing to his attention and submitting for the exercise of his powers all cases with respect to which he should, in the opinion of these committees, adjudicate. In this manner it is apprehended that they can be disposed of expeditiously and with due regard to the merits and requirements of each particular case."

LOCAL TRIBUNALS AND ALIENS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A delegation from Hamilton, Ontario, recently waited upon the government, asking that some action might be taken respecting alien enemies. It was stated that there are several thousand Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks in Hamilton who were doing work which might be performed by Canadians. The Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, pointed out, as he has on former occasions, that there were many difficulties in dealing with the matter, such as obtaining transportation and securing permits to enter alien countries. He further said that it was quite possible that the whole matter might have to be left to the consideration of the Peace Conference. In the meanwhile the Canadian Government is considering the creation of local tribunals to determine what aliens are undesirable, having in view their internment or ultimate deportation.

SYDNEY PORT FACILITIES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—Demands for governmental action to improve the port facilities at Sydney and North Sydney might seem at first glance to be of purely local importance, but they are more than that and of some interest in the United States because they spring, in part, from the fact that during the past four or five years the increase in the United States exports to Newfoundland has

## JAMAICA GUARDS TRADE OF ISLAND

Effort to Establish Cooperation  
of Banana Growers Made  
by the Imperial Association

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—There is much apprehension here lest the island should fall in trade matters, and especially regarding steamship communication, under the control of a wealthy combination in the United States, which it is known has linked up large and comprehensive business interests with the aim to dominate trade in the West Indies, Central and South America. Steps, details of which it will be possible to give later, have been taken that it is hoped will guard this island, its merchants and fruit growers, against falling into the power of this combination which will be able to wield far greater influence than even the United Fruit Company, a concern which has for long been regarded with a very discernible anxiety and apprehensiveness by those who do not wish to see the island handed over to any one trading concern even though in return it would secure development more rapidly. It has of late been bitterly complained by the banana growers, that the prices paid to them for fruit have borne no reasonable relation to the enormous profits made.

The situation has called the Jamaica Imperial Association into the field in an effort to establish practical cooperation among producers of bananas. Its announcement reads as follows: "Growers of fruit will no doubt readily appreciate the fact that cooperation between them is essential if the banana industry is to be conducted on businesslike lines. At largely attended meetings of the committees of the Jamaica Imperial Association held within the last few weeks, resolutions were passed approving of the plan of establishing cooperation in the selling of fruit and other products through the medium of district associations linked together in a central association. The necessary documents for inaugurating these associations were approved at the meetings referred to, and will shortly be available to all interested, whether they are members of the Jamaica Imperial Association or not. The Jamaica Imperial Association would recommend that growers do not enter into contracts until details of the proposals have been considered in each district."

Mr. Robinson advocated the adoption in miscellaneous cargoes of electric hoists on shore instead of steam winches on the ship, and electric trucks to receive the load direct from the hoists and carry it away to avoid congestion. In this manner manual labor could be reduced, and hand-trucking done away with.

An important point was whether we should construct ships to suit present terminal facilities and channel depths and thus put a limitation on them, or adopt certain size and type of ship that would give the utmost economy for a particular route, and then design the terminals and shore equipment at both ends of the route to suit the ship. Mr. Robinson thought the latter should be the policy adopted.

The best example of the success of such a policy was to be found in the ore-carrying fleet of the Great Lakes, where the vessels were standardized, and thus put a limitation on them, or adopted certain size and type of ship that would give the utmost economy for a particular route, and then design the terminals and shore equipment at both ends of the route to suit the ship. Mr. Robinson thought the latter should be the policy adopted.

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"Talk of the rights of the parent over the child. What about the rights of the child? If parents are so selfish, so evil, so cruel, that they will allow their children to suffer so great a wrong, then the state should force that parent to do justly by the child that he has brought into existence. I would urge upon you to continue to agitate and work until the state does justice to the child and make his education compulsory."

Prohibition also received strong support from the bishop, who admitted that he had not been in theory a prohibitionist. "The great preponderance of evidence from those provinces, where it has been in force, convinces us that its results have been beneficial," said the bishop. "Since the majority of the people have declared for it, showing that they are willing to forgo their own liberty, I am now firmly of the opinion that it is the course of wisdom to support the law and its strict enforcement."

"Then," said the bishop, "the slums of Montreal are becoming notorious. It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned in that which affects his brother Christians. We must never rest until the slums of Montreal are swept away and wholesome dwellings take their place."

BROADENING TAXATION BASIS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Interesting figures were submitted, gratifying progress reported, and an extensive after-the-war program of expansion outlined by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, provincial treasurer, in his budget speech before the legislative assembly at Saskatchewan. The capital expenditures proposed increase the public debt of the Province by \$6,728,000. At present the per capita debt of the Province is \$39,832, representing a total of \$29,635,000, but of which \$13,159,000 is self-sustaining, being invested in enterprises of public service which carry themselves, thus leaving the per capita debt upon which interest must be paid at \$22,44. The total cash contribution of Saskatchewan people and government to the war, was estimated by Mr. Dunning at \$7,214,142; the total loaned by the people of the Province to the government of Canada for war purposes was \$47,481,450; the value of agricultural products of the Province other than live stock showed a decrease over the previous year of \$28,632,000, but even then it represented the sum of \$327,468,047. In live stock the increase in value was estimated by the speaker at \$21,740,000; the wool clip was worth \$406,000; dairy products \$11,052,000; poultry and products \$6,553,000; the farmers increased their acreage 1,682,000 to a total of 15,901,000 during 1918.

Referring to the finances of the Province, Mr. Dunning mentioned the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company which had received loans amounting to \$1,878,000 from the government. That was money loaned to the farmers in order that they might better operate their elevator system. The farmers pay the government for the cost of the money in addition to discharging one-twentieth of the principal each year.

cities was as low as 15 per cent and the hope was expressed that before long improvements would not be assessed for municipal taxation at all. In the last two or three years when vacant real estate was a drug on the market and large numbers of far-outlying lots reverted to the city for non-payment of taxes, the local authorities were compelled to supplement this source of lost revenue by increasing the tax on improvements. Now the provincial government proposes that the cities to assess improvements at 60 per cent, which in the case of Regina and Saskatoon means an increase of 100 per cent. Great alarm is expressed in these cities that this step will effectively put an end to building and every effort is being exerted to prevent the passage of the bill.

## TEXAS TO REDUCE COTTON ACREAGE

DALLAS, Texas—At the conference held in this city for the purpose of organizing a campaign to secure a reduction of the cotton acreage to be planted in Texas this year, of not less than 33 1-3 per cent of that planted in 1918, Judge W. F. Ramsey, of the Federal Reserve Bank, was selected as chairman of the campaign, and W. C. Barrickman, secretary of the Texas Industrial Congress, was made secretary.

The chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee, composed of one representative from each of the 31 state senatorial districts and an organization committee in each county, consisting of the chairman of the county Council of Defense, a banker, and the county agricultural agent. Each county committee is to conduct a local cotton acreage reduction campaign, and to secure signatures of individual farmers to the following pledge:

"I hereby pledge myself and those whom I represent, to reduce my cotton acreage for the year 1919 not less than 33 1-3 per cent, as compared with the amount planted in 1918, and I further pledge myself to use all of my influence to secure a like reduction by my neighbors."

Feb. 22 was agreed upon as "Pledge Day," and Governor Hobart was requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to assemble at the schoolhouse in every school district for the purpose of signing this pledge.

## SENATE WOULD KEEP SUB-TREASURIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Provisions in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for continuance of the sub-treasuries at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco were adopted on Thursday by the Senate, which refused to concur in the proposal of the House for their abolition. Secretary Glass said in a letter to the sub-treasuries should be continued another year, and that before the next appropriation bill was brought out he expected to present a plan dividing their functions between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank system.

## HOG ISLAND FOREMEN STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

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## EDUCATION REFORM IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—A strong proposal in favor of a compulsory education law for the Province of Quebec was made by the Right Rev. Dr. John Cragg Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, in his charge to the Diocesan Synod of the Anglican church in Montreal. "While we emphasize the necessity of religious education," said the bishop, "we must insist upon the right of every child to have a good elementary education. Personally I would insist on every child remaining in school for a defined number of years, even if the state should pay for his whole maintenance. There is no greater danger to the stability of any state than ignorance. The ignorant generally either join the ranks of the discontented, or they become the dupes of designing persons who use them for their purposes. No wise state will see its children growing into manhood in ignorance."

The best example of the success of such a policy was to be found in the ore-carrying fleet of the Great Lakes, where the vessels were standardized, and thus put a limitation on them, or adopted certain size and type of ship that would give the utmost economy for a particular route, and then design the terminals and shore equipment at both ends of the route to suit the ship. Mr. Robinson thought the latter should be the policy adopted.

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# EDUCATIONAL

## GERMANY IN THE MELTING POT

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

**LONDON, England**—In Germany, as nowhere else, there has long been manifested the deliberate purpose to make school ideals and curricula correspond to the political scheme of things. Now, when that scheme itself is being tested by fire, and changes of form almost from one day to another, the school authorities are also found taking their theories to the melting pot. Accordingly, too much stress must not be laid upon the passing shapes which are given by the Prussian Kultur-Minister to the relations between education, state and church. Nevertheless, the following communication to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from its Berlin correspondent has considerable interest:

"The new Prussian Ministry of Education has issued appeals to the teachers and pupils in the high schools outlining ideals for the reform of the whole educational system in a spirit of freedom.

"The appeal to the teachers, which begins by demanding complete impartiality in their teaching and abstention from all political propaganda, continues: 'The terrible defeat of Germany puts the teachers to a heavy test of wisdom and of character. They will easily be tempted to nourish in their pupils a feeling of hatred and vengeance against our enemies, and to believe that it is right to awaken among the young a highly developed patriotic sentiment. We must direct our energies most earnestly against this cheap kind of patriotism which uses the vulgar impulses for its purpose. Hatred and vengeance must in no circumstances be preached to the young, not even when the enemy is openly doing us wrong. There must be no playing with the thought of war and vengeance. We must hold fast always to the hope and purpose that some day hatred between peoples will vanish from the earth and that this war will have been the last of wars. We insist resolutely that the schools shall never again become centers of persecution and the glorification of war.'

### Teachers' Authority

"The appeal desires that teachers should not regard themselves as set in authority over their pupils, but rather as older guides and comrades; and that, at least in their official relations with their pupils, they should allow them freedom of speech and of conviction.

"In the appeal to the pupils, it is stated that in view of the sacrifices made by the youth of Germany during the war, they must no longer be regarded as immature and irresponsible, but should rather take part in the shaping of their lives with a sense of personal responsibility. The following arrangements are directed to that end:

"In all high schools there is to be a school meeting every fortnight, i.e., an entirely free discussion between pupils and teachers. The presidency of the meeting is to be undertaken by a teacher chosen by the pupils in secret and equal ballot. The headmaster and the whole of his staff, as well as all the pupils from the upper third form upward, i.e., over 14 years of age, are to take part in the school's meeting. The meeting can express its views and opinions in the form of resolutions, but is to have no power of issuing definite orders or making definite arrangements. One vote is given in the meeting to every pupil and every teacher. Decisions are arrived at by a simple majority. The school meeting is to choose out of the whole student body a student council which is permanently to represent the interests of the students, and has to deal with questions of discipline in conjunction with the headmaster and the staff. The pupils are allowed full freedom with the establishment of unpolitical associations within the framework of the existing law."

"We expect from our young people," continues the appeal, "that the new freedom will never be misused for the unchaining of the lower instincts. It would be especially unworthy of our noble youth to use it for any unseemly purpose or for taking vengeance on wrongs suffered in former days. We hope that the new possibilities for cooperation in the shaping of school and community life will fill you with a new sense of common responsibility for the future of our people and the joyful eagerness to promote the renovation of our education of our young people. We promise to liberate the work of the young from all sedatives and worm-eaten ideas of bygone ages, and to transform it according to the demands of the new era and the eternal values of humanity. May our young people justify by their earnestness and loyalty a confidence such as has never before in our history been offered them."

The foregoing communication to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (which was in the form of a lengthy telegram) should doubtless be read in conjunction with the 32 points of the Minister's program, published by the Socialist press about a month before the end of last year. The list of reforms proposed by Herr Hänsel was as follows:

A—General

"1. The separation of church and state has been settled in principle. Religion has ceased to be an examination subject, and the introduction of unsectarian moral teaching is being prepared. 2. Supervision of schools by the local clergy and participation of the clergy in the district inspections are abolished. 3. Mixed education of boys and girls has already been introduced in some schools. Teachers and scholars receiving powers of self-government. 4. All

chauvinism is banished from the instruction, and especially from the instruction in history. 7. Prussia will propose the assembly of a school conference for the whole empire. 8. The uniform school (*Einheits-schule*) is secured, and the abolition of all class schools will be begun immediately. 9. The office of rector will be deprived of its autocratic character and built up upon a collegial basis. 10. The school authorities are instructed to promote among teachers' unions and at official conferences discussions of educational and cultural questions of policy in the spirit of the new age. 11. The Ministry of Education will include as representatives of the Socialist Party two ministers, one undersecretary, one principal adviser and two assistant advisers. 12. Touch will be kept with champions of the new movement throughout the whole country, and a list will be made of suitable candidates for freshening the body of officials and teachers. 13. The leaving examination from the secondary schools will be transformed, and the number of examinations will be reduced. 14. The Prussian Ministry of Education claims a share of the confiscated royal castles for the purposes of national education—as training schools, boarding schools, model high schools. 15. Physical culture has been deprived of its military character.

### B—Teachers

"16. No teacher may in future be compelled to give religious education. 17. It has been proposed to the Ministry of War that all teachers shall be released immediately from their military obligations. 18. Work for the willing! Immediate provision of employment for teachers who return from the field by reducing the size of classes, filling of all vacant posts, and establishment of special courses. 19. The amnesty will be applied to all teachers who have received disciplinary punishment. 20. Teachers who have been punished for their political or religious convictions are to be reinstated. 21. The teachers will have representatives in the government and in the school administration. The Socialist teacher Menzel has been appointed principal adviser in the Ministry of Education. 22. Tried teachers will be appointed to local inspectorships of schools without special examinations.

### C—Universities

"23. Prominent representatives of scientific socialism and of other tendencies which have hitherto been systematically excluded are to be appointed to university chairs. 24. A system of national high schools is to be built up on large lines, and to be placed in organic connection with existing schools and high schools. 25. The reorganization of the technical high schools will be effected in close connection with the universities. 26. The social, legal and financial position of the assistant teachers in universities (*Privatdozenten*) is to be raised. 27. Freedom of doctrine in the universities is to be rid of its last fetters. 28. Professorial chairs and research institutes for sociology will be established.

### D—General Culture

"29. The theaters will be put under the Ministry of Education. The theater censorship has been abolished. Opportunity for work, and relief where necessary, will be given to unemployed artists and writers on their return from the field. 31. The system of appointments will be reformed in association with the organizations of artists of every school. 32. The royal theaters will become national theaters, and the court orchestras will become national orchestras."

There is all the old Prussian thoroughness in this scheme, which has no doubt served an immediate purpose. But how much of it will remain no one can say as yet. Germany today, as has lately been well observed, gives the impression of one enormous jellyfish without will or ability to move.

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

**LONDON, England**—As usual the beginning of the year was marked by many gatherings in London of educational societies and associations. A large number of these have for some time past experienced a centripetal tendency, drawing them into what is nominally a single conference, held this year at University College (University of London) from Jan. 1 to Jan. 11, under the title of the Seventh Annual Conference of Educational Associations. No one teacher could possibly attend all the discussions or hear all the papers, but a certain common bond is established by means of the inaugural address and the printing of the more important proceedings. More powerful still as an agent for bringing the societies into one fold are the many opportunities that teachers thus find to meet one another between the various sessions.

Some of the more important bodies, however, stand outside the general conference, though holding their meetings during the Christmas vacation, while the greatest of all the professional societies—the National Union of Teachers—assembles during the Easter holidays. Primary education, in fact, chooses the spring, and secondary education the winter, for reunion; it may be added that those teachers who are interested in the university aspects of education find themselves brought together in the summer schools at Oxford and Cambridge and elsewhere. Such divisions do not make for the recognition of one great profession of teaching.

Nothing has stirred this seventh conference so much as the report that, in the coming reconstruction of the government, what is considered by politicians as a more important office

than the Ministry of Education might be assigned to Mr. Fisher. Forthwith the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"This conference, composed of 39 educational associations, which is now assembled at University College, London, wishes to urge the importance of retaining Mr. Fisher as Minister of Education. The educational developments accomplished by him during his period of office have given profound satisfaction to the teaching profession. Further, the confidence established between the Board of Education and teachers through Mr. Fisher's appointment and achievements has inspired teachers with a high sense of their responsibility in the training of the youth of the nation, and it is of the utmost importance that this confidence should be maintained and strengthened by the continuance of Mr. Fisher in the office of Minister of Education."

That the report has an adequate foundation was made clear by the president (Mr. F. B. Malim) at another gathering of teachers—the Incorporated Society of Headmasters—who were meeting at the Guildhall. Mr. Malim said that at the association's dinner the previous night, Sir John McClure, with considerable astuteness, managed to induce Mr. Fisher to tell them that, whereas he personally wished to remain at the Board of Education, he was not at all sure that he would be allowed to do so. There was no member of the association who would not regard the removal of Mr. Fisher from the Board of Education at the threshold of his work—and he said himself that he had many arrows yet left in his quiver—as a national disaster. It was quite clear from what Mr. Fisher said that the decision rested with the Prime Minister; but his own wish was not to be disturbed. Thereupon a similar motion to that given above was carried unanimously, a copy being sent to all the other educational conferences then being held in London and elsewhere.

Miss Bertha S. Phillips, M. A., O. B. E., who has lately been attached to the British Legation at Stockholm, is the new principal of Westfield College, University of London. Her career has been one of distinction. At Girton College, Cambridge, she obtained first class honors in the medieval and modern language trips and subsequently lectured and held the post of librarian of the college. Later on she became the first holder of the Lady Carlisle scholarship at Somerville College, Oxford. Miss Phillips is the only woman fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Copenhagen, where she worked at the university. Her studies in connection with the early history and literature of Scandinavia took her not only to Copenhagen but to other cities of North Europe. She is the daughter of James Surtees Phillips, headmaster of Bedford Grammar School for more than a quarter of a century, himself a distinguished scholar, a fellow of New College, Oxford, and in his time a well-known athlete.

Brig.-Gen. G. H. Gater has been unanimously appointed Director of Education for Lancashire at a salary of £1500, in succession to Dr. Lloyd Snape, now resigned. Before the war Brigadier-General Gater was Assistant Director of Education for Nottinghamshire, who of all men is most kindly disposed to give the Japanese full credit for all that they claim for themselves in history, education, and culture, when there is the slightest reason for doing, says in "Things Japanese." "We ourselves have no doubt of the justice of this negative criticism, and can only stand in amazement at the simplicity of most European writers who have accepted without sifting them the uncritical statements of the Japanese annalists. One eminent German professor, the late Dr. Hoffmann, actually discusses the hour of Jimmu Tenno's accession in the year 660 B. C., which is much as if one should gravely compute in cubic inches the size of the pumpkin which Cinderella's fairy godmother turned into a coach and four. How comes it that profound erudition so often lacks the salt of humor and the guidance of common sense?"

The earliest literary work of the Japanese that has come down to us is the *Kojiki*, or "Record of Ancient Matters." The date of its compilation has been fixed at that which corresponds to the year 712 of our era; and it was composed soon after the spread of a knowledge of the Chinese ideographs amongst the limited circle about the court, in the central part of the Empire, permitted of written literature. But *Kojiki* is not Japanese literature at all; for it was written with Chinese ideographs used phonetically as the authors had heard them pronounced by their earliest visitors from the Middle Kingdom, and for the purpose of giving what was doubtless the spoken language of the Japanese court at the time. It contains no reference to anything approaching "education," as we understand the word in its highest meaning.

It is generally admitted that there is reason to believe that one or two books conforming to Chinese rules of prosody were written in the same phonetic way as *Kojiki*, antedating the earliest of which have been mentioned. A custom, hardly extinct, it must be admitted, even now, came into vogue, the moving influence for which is traceable to the influence of that imported religion; it was the custom of relinquishing the throne by the *Shikado* in order to spend the succeeding years in prayer and meditation. It became necessary to appoint regents for the young prince, who was called upon nominally to wield the scepter; and this inevitably worked disastrous influence, bringing about the confusion and internal wars of the Middle Ages in Japan, which continued until the strong Tokugawa dynasty of shoguns welded into their absolute control all the affairs of the Empire in the Seven-teenth Century.

From the Ninth to the Seventeenth Century, education was almost wholly in the hands of the Buddhist priesthood. That religion had fairly swept over Southern and Central Japan—the northern part of the main island and all of the northern one, *Yesso* (or *Hokkaido*, as it is now known), were still practically in the power of the barbarous aborigines, the *Ainus*. Everywhere the imperial family, the nobles, gentry, and even the common people, vied with each other in building and endowing temples, pagodas, and religious houses, where the priests found most comfortable homes, with every facility for the propagation of the doctrine and the giving of instruction in the Buddhist sutras, the expositions of the doctrine, many of which sutras lend themselves to transition into English verse of exquisite beauty.

The crystallization of education into the form which the Buddhist teachers gave it endured with scarcely any alteration until the Tokugawas had been dominant for several hundred years. The advanced scholars turned to the

length and breadth of Japan for ancient rock inscriptions which can, even by a wild flight of imagination, be attributed to an effort which may properly be called educational or even of record. The nearest approach to something of the kind is the sepulchral monuments of those who were doubtless rulers or the nobles who attended the use of textbooks under the careful guidance of competent teachers who are usually segregated from other instructors by the title "pedagogues"—which term formerly seemed, at least, to convey a meaning that was rather derogatory. The fact that such locations as "manual training," and similar cognate terms are used when other than book teaching is spoken of, appears to justify the distinction.

If that restricted meaning for "education" were the proper and only one to use when writing about those who carefully "teach the young idea how to shoot," we should be absolutely debarred from using "education" when treating of Japanese education until long after the beginning of the Christian era. Because "books" positively demand the art of reproduction of a primary text by some manual or mechanical process which, in turn, requires the use of agreed symbols to represent things or ideas.

Thus we get back to phonetics and arbitrary alphabets, ideographs, to pictographs; and not one of these ways of fixing thought did the Japanese have until well into the Third Century after Christ. Hence, in the narrow, conventional sense of the word, the Japanese had no "education" 2000 years ago. Yet some of their extravagantly patriotic publicists have boldly contended (only within the last 20 years or so, it must be admitted) that their country has a written, unbroken history for a term of more than 2500 years. It is not worth while to discuss at any length the absurdity of this claim; it is quite sufficient to say that archaeologists and historians—both Japanese and Europeans, almost without exception—agree that the first date in Japan's early history which can be accepted with even reasonable confidence, is A. D. 461, and it has been discovered that the annals of the Sixth Century of our era are to be received with great caution.

Having reached the time in Japan when Chinese scholars entered the country and were made welcome, we really begin the record of education in that land. No Chinese scholar would dream of going abroad without supplying himself with a complete set of the classics and, if possible, copiads of the same. We may, therefore, quite properly assume that those treasures of knowledge were looked upon with wholesome awe and respectful admiration by the Sovereign of Japan, his courtiers and statesmen, and by the few gentry who were tolerated in the highest circles, all of whom craved instruction at the hands of their highly favored visitors.

At first the instruction imparted was undoubtedly in the nature of private tutoring, and possibly embraced something more than ordinary book-learning, for there is reason to believe that some of those early Chinese immigrants were more or less adept with the brush and displayed an ability which their Japanese friends sought to acquire. To what extent those pupils of the Chinese visitors in the Third Century profited by their opportunities, there is no exact way to determine; all we can say with reasonable safety is that for several centuries the influence of Chinese civilization made slow progress, and that which was most conspicuous lay rather along industrial lines (e.g., sericulture) than in erudition.

But when, in the latter part of the Sixth and the early part of the Seventh Century, there occurred what has been aptly called "the greatest event in Japanese history—the conversion of the nation to Buddhism," the change in educational matters was simply marvelous. With the coming of the earliest Buddhist missionaries, there came, too, expounders of all Chinese culture. The Japanese immediately became acquainted with the somewhat crude yet fairly satisfactory mathematical instruments which the Chinese, in their turn, had received from Europeans. Then, too, books began to be written or compiled, the earliest of which have been mentioned. A custom, hardly extinct, it must be admitted, even now, came into vogue, the moving influence for which is traceable to the influence of that imported religion; it was the custom of relinquishing the throne by the *Shikado* in order to spend the succeeding years in prayer and meditation. It became necessary to appoint regents for the young prince, who was called upon nominally to wield the scepter; and this inevitably worked disastrous influence, bringing about the confusion and internal wars of the Middle Ages in Japan, which continued until the strong Tokugawa dynasty of shoguns welded into their absolute control all the affairs of the Empire in the Seven-teenth Century.

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## DAWN OF EDUCATION IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Our lexicons certainly do convey the impression that "education" connotes the development of the mentality by the use of textbooks under the careful guidance of competent teachers who are usually segregated from other instructors by the title "pedagogues"—which term formerly seemed, at least, to convey a meaning that was rather derogatory. The fact that such locations as "manual training," and similar cognate terms are used when other than book teaching is spoken of, appears to justify the distinction.

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From

## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Clovelly, in Devonshire, England

## While Below Are Rows of Boats

It is no easy matter to give any idea in words of the beauty of Clovelly, or of the loveliness of the coast line on either side of it. The little village nestles, fronting the sea among the hanging woods, and at the foot of the steep paved street, up and down which

the donkeys come and go, literally beasts of burden, lies the opal-tinted sea. There is a good deal about Clovelly which brings back memories of seaside villages far away in the South. For one thing, the steep street with its stone steps and its climbing donkeys is reminiscent of Italy, and besides this there is more color about Clovelly than an English fishing village can generally show, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, sayer color.

It is hard to decide which is the most beautiful view of the place, whether from the Hobby drive, when the tiny harbor and its ancient pier is seen far away down below, with the white surf breaking to right and left along the sands under the rounding wooden cliffs, or from the little pier whence the village rises abruptly as it begins its ascent of the hill, while below are rows of boats drawn up above high water mark.

Clovelly is beautiful from every point of view and under all conditions. Perhaps it is at its very best on a spring afternoon, when the woods are copper and reddish purple, with green flakes here and there where the leaves have begun to unfold and the sea is very still and very pale blue. There are no tourists at that season, hurrying on' shore from the waiting steamer. The place is quiet, and the Old World charm of the quaint street and the famous New Inn gets its full value.

There is nothing out of the picture at Clovelly, every house seems what and where it should be and village and setting seem equally worthy of each other.

## On a Colombian Paramo

"Forest begins at nine thousand feet," Leo E. Miller says, describing his visit to the paramos of Ruiz and Isabel, in his book "In the Wilds of South America." "Toward evening we reached a native hut—the second since reaching the valley. The elevation of the place was ten thousand five hundred feet. A large clearing in which white clover grew abundantly surrounded the house. The inhabitants had other clearings farther down, where they planted corn and wheat. They treated us most courteously and placed one of their two rooms at our disposal, although it happened that a score or more of chickens occupied the same quarters."

"After leaving the house the next morning we soon reached the heavy mountain forest. A deserted hut stood near the border of it, so on our return from the paramo we spent several days there. The chief attraction about the place was the abundance of white-throated sparrows. Their cheerful little song cannot fail to endear them to anyone with even a limited aesthetic nature. Whether one hears it in the hot, tropical lowlands or on a bleak mountain top twelve thousand feet above sea level, the happy little melody is always the same. Nor is the music confined to the hours of daylight only. I have frequently heard it in the darkest hours of the night, ringing clear and sweet in the all-pervading darkness. These birds are fond of the proximity of men and are most abundant where he has chosen to break the soil and erect his abode. . . . The nest is a neat, cup-shaped structure made of fine grasses; it is placed in a low bush or on the ground."

"The finches were perhaps better represented than any other family of birds. A few goldfinches, in small bands, frequented the flowering shrubs. A kind of slatey finch (*Phylloscopus unicolor grandis*) was far more abundant and fairly evenly distributed over the entire paramo. We discovered a nest of this species among the grass at the base of a frailejon; the structure was beautifully made of down taken from the leaves of the plant which sheltered it. It contained two pear-shaped eggs of a greenish color heavily speckled with fine dull-brown dots."

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## Going to Church

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following remark was once made to a student of Christian Science by a clergyman whose work brought him into touch with the men working on the vast sheep-rearing farms of one of the British Dominions: "Why is it that I can do what I like with the men when they come to church on Sundays, but during the week they abandon themselves again regularly to the bad habits so prevalent among that class of men working under those conditions?"

To many people, going to church is synonymous with doing something from a sense of duty, or often even with being thoroughly bored. Nevertheless, if questioned, they would doubtless admit that the purpose of going to church is to pray to or worship God. Is it, however, necessary to wait until we enter a church in order to worship or pray to God?

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given the definition of church in the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 533), a definition which contains a wealth of meaning and leaves no room for the parochial concept of the word, still so frequently met with. There we read: "CHURCH. The structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle."

"The Church is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick."

From this it is clear that the outward and visible form of going to church by no means represents all that phrase, as understood in Christian Science, stands for. Now, religion to be of any use must be available at all times, and in all circumstances. Did not Jesus the Christ prove this? Did he not apply Christianity to all the experiences of daily life? Did he not feed the hungry, find the money for the tax, still the tempest, as well as heal the sick and raise the dead?

This point is very forcibly brought out in the second paragraph of the definition referred to above. "The Church," Mrs. Eddy says, "is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas". A careful analysis of this statement implies that something more is necessary than mere attendance at a church service, rather does it show that just so far as we are overcoming the belief in the reality, power or attraction of evil, are we demonstrating the true meaning of church. We are, that is, proving the presence, power and infinite availability of God, divine Mind.

It is certainly the privilege of all men to go to church, but it must not be forgotten, if we are really endeavoring to apply the teaching of Jesus the Christ, that we can be there just as much while following our daily routine, be it serving in the army or navy, in the office or the air force, as when in the material structure, generally known as a church.

All Christians are, theoretically, at least, engaged in combating evil and, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 450 of Science and Health, "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good." This he surely accomplishes by "rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas", or by demonstrating church. We see then, how far-reaching, how comprehensive, and yet how simple is the teaching Mrs. Eddy has given to the world; but to understand what is written in Science and Health and Mrs. Eddy's other writings entails a recognition of the firm foundation upon which the superstructure of the movement is built up, namely, the unity of good. It is immaterial whether the subject under discussion is church, or healing the sick, it can be successfully handled only when approached from that basis. The unity of good is a divine fact, the recognition of which must include the recognition of the unreality of evil. This understanding certainly "rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle", and is consequently demonstrating church. In order to do this great work we need not, then, confine ourselves to attendance in the material structure, but can find church universal and everpresent. How endless are our opportunities for bringing to mankind the true concept of what is generally considered to be confined to attendance at church services.

There is another point in connection with this important question well worth considering. It is generally held that a church edifice is sacred, and that everything to do with a church service is sacred. With this wider concept of church, does it not become obvious that our every service, our every occupation, must be sacred, for with the enlarged vision, the deeper and more metaphysical understanding of church, we begin to recognize that one moment need not be more sacred than another, but rather that we are or should always recognize that we are in church, always engaged in constructive true understanding, whereby alone we can be "casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick." Will it not also follow that with this clearer and more intelligent view of church, we shall be

better prepared for the church services, better able to take part in them in a helpful manner?

The old order changeth, and the quicker we are willing to allow it to give place to the new, the better. Just as the old concept of God and man changes, so will our concept of church give place to the true meaning of the word, whereby we learn that going to church is not confined to attendance in a material structure, but is being manifested in every case of sickness healed, in every sinner reformed, in fact in "whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle."

On page 35 of Science and Health we read: "Our church is built on the divine Principle, Love. We can unite with this church only as we are born of Spirit, as we reach the Life which is Truth and the Truth which is Life by bringing forth the fruits of Love,—casting out error and healing the sick." This is the church the Master founded, "and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

## Disraeli

I was very interested in politics, and one evening about 11 p.m. (it was in the seventies) I was in the lobby of the House of Commons, hoping to see some member who would give me a pass to the strangers' gallery, when who should come by but . . . William Corrie, the City Remembrancer.

He said, "Come with me," and took me to one of the gowned ushers who have control of the entrance to the gallery, and asked him to pass me up whenever I wished. Thereafter I was frequently in the House, and had the privilege of witnessing several of the encounters between Disraeli and Gladstone. We are not likely to see again such a formidable pair, so equally matched. With the greatest decorum and courtesy the weighty blows were delivered, and if personalities were intended, they were so wrap up they were never outside the limitations of parliamentary speech.

For example, Mr. Disraeli on one occasion was bringing Mr. Gladstone to book for a statement he considered lacking in accuracy. In the House of Commons at the present day, a member, I suppose, would deny it with angry bluntness. On this occasion Disraeli deferentially ventured to observe that the honorable member appeared to have so high a regard for the truth that he could not but remark he used it very sparingly.

Often have I seen Mr. Disraeli the sole occupant of the front opposition bench. Hour after hour he would sit there, missing nothing, sitting low back with his legs stretched out; only as the door swung open would his eye-glass go up to see who was entering or departing. Every time the door swung he did this, and once when he was in office he rose to reply to a lengthy speech Mr. Gladstone had made, which had concluded with a peroration, the solemnity of which cast a spell of awe, as it seemed, over the assembly. As he rose to his feet, all eyes were upon him, and impressive silence prevailed. He glanced at the Speaker, he looked furtively across to Mr. Gladstone, he turned to the body of members anxiously awaiting his utterances, then, with curious grimace, or as it seemed to me a turn of the mouth, he shrugged his shoulders in such a manner that certain members near him tittered, and the next moment the whole House broke into uproarious laughter. And he had not uttered a word. What he had done was to take every particle of serious reflection out of Gladstone's impressive peroration.

In the majority of William Ferney Allen, his daughter, Miss Allen, took the position of Lady Mayore. The Tories were in office, and at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th of November the chief member of the government present was Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Derby, the Prime Minister, being unable to attend. Miss Allen was wont to tell how from the moment of Mr. Disraeli's introduction to her, his entertaining humor was never at fault. Something fantastic or amusing appealed to be in everything which caught his eye. She was, of course, escorted into dinner by him. On a face which should have been so grave, there was a total absence of gravity, for in the passing hour elation had taken its place, an elation which had abandoned itself to the spirit of the evening, the brilliant lights, the strains of the music, the animated voices, and, above all, the felicitous consciousness of his own great popularity. Later, he was finishing some light remark to her while actually in the act of rising to his feet to speak, and under cover, as it were, of the applause which greeted the announcement of his name. The next moment he was moving along in those measured utterances for which the whole country was waiting.—A. G. Temple, in "Gulliver's Travels."

Finally, George Eliot extends the sphere of action in many directions. Maintaining the middle-class realism of Richardson, in her case largely concentrated on small-town tradesmen and farmers, she still avoids London, but embraces every "profession" and approaches, by expert study for "copy," the laborers and mechanics "discovered" by Victorian novelists. She travels lower and more widely than her predecessors for atmosphere. She does not confine herself, like them, to personal experience. In "Felix Holt" she deliberately arranges for the illustration of economic policies. In "Daniel Deronda" she opens a big "race" problem; in "Romola" she essays "historical" romance. The passionate emotional outbursts of Charlotte Brontë have become psychological analyses; "problems" of all sorts are discussed with philosophical composure and professional knowledge. Within her self-imposed limits, woman has covered the field.

## Four Great Women Novelists

Writing of "The Great Four" women novelists of the Nineteenth Century, R. Brimley Johnson says, in "The Women Novelists" (1918), that although "all primarily domestic, if not actually parochial, the middle-class, 'set' as a subject by Richardson, became—more or less consciously—subdivided in their hands. Fanny Burney confined herself, almost without reserve, to studies of town life, with an occasional digression to fashionable health resorts. It is true that her heroines may sigh for a sylvan glade or dream of green fields; no woman of sensibility could do less. In their minds the country must inevitably be allied to virtue and content. But we cannot pretend that the rural scenes of 'Camilla' are drawn from nature; and Miss Burney was, undoubtedly, most at home in the drawing-room, at the assembly, in the opera house, or at the baths. Nowhere else can we find so vivid and lifelike a picture of society in the Eighteenth Century—the dramatic contrast with 'Commerce at play' recalling 'Vanity Fair'. It is here, in fact, that Miss Burney's exceptional personal experience gave her the enviable opportunity of drawing both Mayfair and Holborn at first hand. She is specifically Metropolitan, though we should not say Cockney. In her imagination there is no world outside London, no higher ambition than notoriety about Town.

"The difference in Jane Austen's work is almost startling. She seems practically unaware of London; and it would be difficult to name any group of intelligent persons so absolutely indifferent to its gayeties, its activities, or its problems as the characters in all her novels."

"Jane Austen's familiars are all drawn from the most unpromising circle: those who live just outside small towns, have just enough to live on without working for it, are just sufficiently well-to-do to marry into 'the County,' just simple enough to welcome a few 'superior' townsmen. Her heroines are not so gay as Miss Burney's; they are not so thoroughly in the swim." But her picture is similarly one of home life, varied by 'visiting' and 'receiving.'

"Miss Brontë, eve, more thoroughly ignoring London, does not exhaustively represent any one class, and has, indeed, little concern with 'manners.' Nevertheless, practically all her characters have 'something to do.' They follow a profession, or own a factory. Clergymen are still largely in evidence; education—in different forms—has come to the front, and, what is still more significant, some of her heroines have to work for their living. Wherefore, apart from the increased intensity of emotion, the external atmosphere is far more strenuous, and in 'Shirley' we even find the dawn of a social problem, echoes of the early struggle between Capital and Labor. The pictures of school life, at home and abroad, do not merely reproduce facts, but cry out for improvements. The intimate knowledge of Continental conditions is, in itself, a new feature.

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## F. E. Church's Home on the Hudson

From the "Letters of Susan Hale":

Olana, June 29, 1884.

It is lovely here, real woodsy and wild, though the house or villa is gorgeous! Mrs. Church met me at Hudson, and we drove up here, several miles—through thick woods, like the ascent to the Alhambra. In fact Olana is placed something like that, on the top of a cone-like height commanding the Hudson. The house is large and all open on the lower floor, with wide doors and windows à deux battants, so that everywhere you look through vistas to shining oak boughs at hand, and dim blue hills far beyond, middle distance omitted because so far below. The air is all perfumed with wild grape and bay-like scents. It reminds me of Thisselwood in this bosomness. There are no noises whatever, but old squirrels, yapping, and hermit thrushes and robins in unalarmed profusion. At present the household is Mrs. Carnes; Mr. Church . . . Mrs. Church, very pretty in soft white eurcane: the boys, Winthrop and Louis, and their tutor, and Downie; these last have gone to church; the rest of us are writing in different rooms on different Persian carpets, with different powdered brass inkstands, and different oriental stuffs hung about on easy chairs of antique or artistic shapes. There are a great many animals attached to the house, donkeys and dogs and cats and turtles and a new owl just out of the egg, with great eyes turning in his head. We have talked a great deal about Mr. Appleton, Mexico, etc. It is that warm, inland out-of-door weather,

soft, not too hot, regular country, not at all sea-shore, suggestion of mussels. I wish I had more. I think I shall be happy for a month.

Olana, Sunday, July 6, 1884.  
It is a lovely quiet life. They are certainly the loveliest people that ever were.

Breakfast is very punctual at eight. The neat maid twirls a triangle to summon us, and we meet in a superb dining room which is a picture gallery, with a Salvator Rosa, the Muñoz "Santa Rosa," and many other pictures. The walls are all windowless except on one side where the light comes from above the great fireplace. Up there you see the branches waving—but below it is cloister-like. The exquisite flowers arranged only by Mrs. Church are always on the table, and every plate and pitcher and napkin is chosen for its beauty or prettiness.

The place is so large that I can walk miles without going off of it, great avenues of trees, a pond, nooks of shade, and always the wide view of the river and mountains. It is a little monotonous, in that just so much as you go down you have to climb up again, being on the very top of everything; in this reminding me of Madnock Halfway House.

Olana, July 27, 1884.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### An Industrial Parliament

The phrase "the unrest in the world" is in danger of becoming a formula of panic. Yet, if the world understood more of history than it does, it would realize that the unrest of today is only the crest of the wave of social upheaval which obtained its first momentum when the original capitalist acquired through his energy or selfishness something which his fellow men were too idle or too moral to seize, or when the collar of slavery was riveted round the neck of the earliest slave. In short the spirit of unrest extends back to that mental condition of original sin, which the Babylonian tradition in the Bible typifies as the serpent tempting the woman in the garden.

The English peasants of the Fourteenth Century gave expression to this spirit of unrest in the familiar couplet,

*When Adam delved and Eve span  
Who was then the gentleman?*

But long before John Ball or Jack Straw came to incite these peasants against the Statute of Laborers, the plebeians of Rome were wont to go down into the Forum flinging "their sweaty night caps in the air," and screaming "Panis et Circenses," "Bread and the Circus." Ever since then the man who has had nothing has been demanding toll from the man who has had something, and has been demanding it on other places than the King's toby. Indeed it is quite possible that Nebuchadnezzar had every whit as short a way with the Babylonian Bolsheviks as ever Defoe conceived for Dissenters, or Mr. Pinkerton put into operation in American labor disputes.

All this being so, society can afford to still its panic, and begin to look at the question from a less jaundiced viewpoint. Some statesmen of larger vision have already realized this. Mr. Lloyd George for one, as it has been indicated that he would, for weeks past in the cables from the London office of this paper, has taken the bull by the horns, and has set up a sort of Industrial Parliament in London. Something it was obvious had got to happen. Strikes were ceasing to be incidents, and becoming a habit, and carefully entered into covenants were beginning to assume the substance of the pie-crust of the proverbial promise. Every one who was not solemnly asleep knew exactly what all this meant. It meant that the Labor dog was beginning to be wagged by its tail. It meant that the syndicalist element, not infrequently the better-educated element, and generally the more energetic element in the Labor lodge, was out for mischief. Now if the syndicalist had been a little better educated still, he would have discovered something quite well known to the labor leaders, and that is that industry is a joint enterprise, in which the muscles and patience of the operative are joined with the organizing power and mental force of capital. Thereupon, he would have realized something which even so bitter an anti-capitalist as Mr. Philip Snowden made no secret of, a few years ago,—namely, that for the National Union of Railwaymen, to take a single example, to attempt to take over the railways in Great Britain, at the present moment, would be a blunder calculated to spell immediate shipwreck.

In such circumstances the encouragement of the promiscuous strike becomes a purely anarchistic policy. That, to do justice to its sponsors, is all the promiscuous strike was ever meant to be. Not one of the sponsors ever imagined that it could be of any immediate advantage to labor. What they were aiming at was something altogether ulterior. They hoped to make industries non-remunerative. If only they could keep these industries working at a loss, they would look forward to some golden age when they might fall, almost without conflict, into the hands of the operatives. The labor leaders, far better informed, know that such a day may safely be fixed some time in the Greek Kalends. But the labor tail, in its economic ignorance, argues differently. In any case, if this plan should fail, the tail was willing to look forward to a period of anarchy, when armies of uncritical Micawbers would wait beamingly for something to turn up.

Labor, such economists argue, has obtained higher wages during the war than ever before. Obviously then, by simple Micawberian logic, wages can be increased and hours reduced in a time of peace. What the Micawbers never take into consideration, though the labor leaders do, is the interesting fact that wages during the war have been paid, not out of earnings but out of capital, and that this cannot possibly continue sine die.

It was under such conditions, then, that Mr. Lloyd George determined that the policy of drift was becoming positively dangerous, and must be brought to a conclusion. He determined accordingly to call a sort of Industrial Parliament, which, sitting permanently during the difficult period of reconstruction, immediately following the war, might at least draw capital and labor more closely together in a homogeneous effort to demonstrate the interdependence of all industries, and the necessity for arriving at a modus vivendi which would be satisfactory to both. Unless some such arrangement can be come to, it is obvious that society, as at present organized in Great Britain, will have to admit itself bankrupt, an altogether unthinkable alternative. At the same time, capital in Great Britain, it is manifest, must be prepared to make the necessary concessions. Only on such a basis can the change from a pre-war to post-war conditions be effected without a disastrous conflict.

Nobody in England, of course, believes that society is in any way bankrupt. On the contrary the country is convinced that it was never nearer a satisfactory settlement of the labor question. Mr. Lloyd George's latest effort to set up a sort of Industrial Parliament is a proof of this. What some people are rather unnecessarily fond of advertising as "the revolt of Labor" is no social revolution at all. It is rather a social evolution brought

about by the colossal alterations which came in the train of the Great War. No sane person denies the existence of these alterations, or is in the least anxious to close his eyes to them. On the contrary every one is perfectly aware that one of those vast, silent changes, which periodically occur, has taken place. And every one is convinced that the life of the nation will flow forward just as placidly in the future as in the past.

### The Folly of It

A GENTLEMAN, described as chief counsel for the Distillers Association of the United States, has, so it is reported, taken steps toward the organization and conduct of a campaign with a view to the defeat of national prohibition, notwithstanding the all but unanimous ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution.

Under the plan of operation already set afoot by the liquor interests, it seems that petitions are even now in circulation in California and Ohio asking for a referendum on the prohibition amendment, provision for referendum elections on legislation being provided for in the organic law of these commonwealths.

Anti-prohibitionists in New York are quoted as expressing the belief that thirteen of the fourteen states in which it is intended to hold referendum elections on the acceptance or rejection of the federal constitutional amendment relating to prohibition will reject the amendment, and thus defeat national prohibition. These anti-prohibitionists insist that if only nine of the states concerned reject prohibition the federal amendment fails of its required ratification of three-fourths of the states.

The chief counsel referred to has been induced "to clarify the confusion which seems to prevail in some quarters about the referendum," and he proceeds to enlighten the nation in this fashion:

There are twenty-two states whose constitutions provide for a referendum on all legislation. In eight of these states the legislatures adjourned three to six months ago. The time for a referendum in these states has expired. In fourteen of these states the legislatures are still in session. In these states the constitutions provide that the petitions for the referendum shall be filed within sixty days or ninety days after the adjournment of the legislatures. When the petitions for a referendum have been filed an election must ensue. The acts of the legislatures in ratifying the amendment are open to rejection or approval. If approved the ratification stands; if disapproved the ratification fails.

There is more to his statement, but this is enough to show the folly of the course which the Distillers Association of the United States is pursuing, even under the leadership of able counsel. The point nigh, of course, is raised that the disposition of a submitted amendment to the federal Constitution by a state legislature is not legislation, and, therefore, evidently does not come under the requirement of the referendum clause in the fundamental law of any of the states; but if it were necessary to go into details, there are other points of weakness besides this in the chief counsel's position which also would call for attention; and controversy, for the mere sake of argument, in this instance would be a waste of time.

The Constitution of the United States of America stands above all state constitutions. Amendments to the federal instrument supersede and automatically nullify all provisions of a conflicting nature in state constitutions. The federal Constitution provides the manner of its own amendment; the states have nothing to do with the amendment submitted beyond following the federal Constitution as to the specific manner in which the submitted amendment shall be ratified or rejected. More than the number of states necessary to ratify the prohibition amendment have ratified it in the manner provided by the fundamental law itself. The prohibition amendment, therefore, is itself now fundamental law, and nothing short of an amendment revoking the prohibition amendment, and carried through in exactly the same manner as was the amendment just ratified, can change the situation to the satisfaction of the Distillers Association of the United States, no matter how much money it may be able and willing to squander in carrying on its nonsensical campaign against prohibition in fourteen states.

### A Hopeful Outlook for Brazil

DURING the war, especially in the latter half of 1917 and all through the following year, the external business of Brazil fell off very greatly, not only as a result of the shutting up of numerous European markets, but as a consequence of the general shortage of commercial tonnage. From the beginning, the republic had been completely out of sympathy with the Central Powers. In April, 1917, after the sinking of the Parana, diplomatic relations with Berlin were broken off, and in the following November war against Germany was declared. In his war message, President Braz said that his country was forced to take this step in self-defense, but that, in any event, it would have been impelled to take it in defense of the rights of humanity. It could not consent to or in any way condone submarine warfare.

There has long been reason for believing that the plucky stand taken by Brazil did much toward preventing at least one neighboring government from going over wholly to Germany, and that it served to strengthen one or two others in their determination to stand by the Allies. It was, however, an act that involved no little cost. To the extent of their ability, German financial and business interests in contiguous republics have boycotted Brazilian trade. Brazil had been spending great sums of money upon internal improvements before the outbreak of the war. The nation was in much the same condition as Canada in the summer of 1914, waiting for settlement and industrial growth to catch up with its costly preparations. The treasury balances were not satisfactory, and numerous makeshifts in national financing were resorted to in order to produce surpluses. Some of these took the form of taxation of a petty character and resulted only in arousing protest. Meanwhile, all large expenditures were curbed, and the republic was only beginning to round the corner when the war set in. Before the war, German shipping carried 65 per cent of Brazil's

merchandise. All this commerce soon came to an end, and lack of shipping prevented the allied nations from taking Germany's place.

Had there been no war, Brazil would, no doubt, have made great strides forward during the last four years. An arbitration treaty with the United States was signed in Washington on July 24, 1914, eight days before the crash. The people were taking an interest in industrial and agricultural expansion. The war disarranged all projects and stopped many of the most ambitious. Nevertheless, domestic difficulties did not affect the republic's decision to cast its lot with the Allies. Concerning a report recently received from Rio de Janeiro by one of the largest American financial concerns, the comment is made that "probably no country in the world, with the possible exception of those of the Central Powers, has been more adversely affected by the war, as regards foreign trade, than Brazil."

Brazil, it should be said, has not been resting quiet under the depressed commercial conditions prevalent particularly during the last two years. The republic, like some of the states of the United States, has recognized the unwise of putting all its eggs in one basket. It has for years depended upon the traffic in certain products. The market being certain for such commodities as coffee, rubber, and nuts, it has specialized in the production of these and spent money upon the importation of many necessities which it might have raised at home. This latter fact stands out more clearly before the Brazilians now than ever before, and they are earnestly engaged in considering plans for diversification in farming and in other industries. Moreover, they now seem bent upon getting down to a firmer credit basis, and to a gold standard. One of their latest financial schemes of promise calls for a fifty-year charter stock bank to be called the Bank of Brazil, with a directorate of nine members, including the president, who would be appointed by the federal government; three directors to be chosen by the commercial banks with Brazilian charters and shareholders, and five directors to be elected by the stockholders of the proposed bank. The importance of this enterprise lies in the fact that all non-Brazilian influence, especially of a dangerous character, is to be eliminated, while, to a considerable degree, the government will have control of the institution.

What Brazil needs most now is an ample outlet for her products. This is unattainable in the absence of ample shipping facilities. There have been unnecessary and harmful delays in meeting the wants of all South American countries in this respect, but Brazil's needs have been the most acute. The present prospects in this particular are, however, more cheerful. Conditions have already begun to mend. Brazil is hopeful over the outlook. She has reason to be, for the disposition of all the nations on the allied side is extremely friendly to her interests.

### The Evangeline Country

MORE strangers, perhaps, principally Canadian and American, than ever before in its history, have visited Nova Scotia, especially that part of it known as the Land of the Acadians, during the last four years. This has been largely due to the fact that at Aldershot, the military encampment near Wolfville, have been gathered from time to time, from practically the beginning to the close of the great war, the flower of the young manhood of the maritime provinces.

Among the earliest of the contingents destined for overseas duty which also were under training for a period in this great camp was the "American Legion," composed of men from every part of the United States who could not restrain their ardor for the cause of the Allies until their own country should enter the conflict. Wolfville is but a short distance from Grand Pré, the so-called home of Evangeline, and of the multitude of visitors to Aldershot and Wolfville a large percentage made pilgrimages to the scenes which Longfellow has dealt with in his beautiful poem.

Possibly it is due to the impressions carried away by many of these visitors, impressions that in several instances have been published, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased and taken upon itself the task of beautifying the stretch of meadow land lying close to the village of Grand Pré and known to legend, and to song and story, as the country over which Evangeline, supposed to have been the daughter of one Benedict Bellefountain, and Gabriel, her promised husband, wandered in the halcyon days of Acadia. The Evangeline Memorial Society had, it is true, done something toward making the spot attractive, but there was opportunity for much more to be done, and the decision of the railway company mentioned to transform the district into a park, in which later is to be placed a statue, by Louis Philippe Hébert, of the New England poet's heroine, will no doubt give satisfaction to many people throughout English-speaking America.

The immediate vicinity of Grand Pré is not beautiful, compared with Wolfville, or with the magnificent orchard country lying beyond the Minas Basin. On either side of the road leading toward the imaginary home of Evangeline are clumps of willows planted by the Acadians, but the basic land is low and the highway is muddy during a large part of the year, a fact that deters the carriage and the automobile from penetrating far toward the sloping hillside on which what remains of the Bellefountain house is pointed out. There is a row of ancient trees, said to have been transplanted from France, to which the name of "Evangeline Willows" has been given. There is the well said to have been used by the Bellefountain family, and there is the site of the old Acadian chapel, identified solely by stones in a depression of the ground. In addition to these, the marshes of Minas serve to give a tinge of realism to one's recollection of the poem, and over the whole there is the air of sadness that Longfellow seems to have felt strongly, although he never saw the neighborhood which he so vividly pictured.

It is an interesting fact that Mrs. Richard Henry Dana, who was Edith Longfellow, daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was the only member of the poet's family who ever visited Grand Pré, at least up to

toto. Asked for her impressions of this visit, upon returning to her home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, she said: "It came about in a casual way. I was on a journey to friends at Cape Breton, and, realizing that I should pass through the country of the Acadians, I arranged to stop there for a day. Our party halted at Kent Lodge, in Wolfville. Taking a carriage, we drove to the locality of the famous village, and there spent most of the day." Kent Lodge is so called because the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, was once a guest of the house, the room which he occupied being still pointed out to strangers. The original part of the Lodge is quite ancient. To Mrs. Dana the village of Grand Pré presented rather a new and unattractive appearance. She added:

All of the buildings of the Acadians have been practically obliterated. Traces remain, however, and it is thought that the sites of the church, the village rectory, house, and other structures have been discovered. A house is sometimes shown to tourists as that of Basil the blacksmith, but it is hardly possible that this can be genuine. The present inhabitants of Grand Pré all show a deep and sympathetic interest in the history of the Acadians and the poem. As I stood on the upper ground and looked down the Gaspeaux Valley toward the sea, I thought of the exiled people.

"Driving in ponderous wains their household goods to the sea-shore."

### Notes and Comments

THE proposal for an International Exposition in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1922, commemorative of the centennial of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in 1620, appears to be assuming serious proportions. Not changing the subject, is it not a curious fact that centennial expositions are nearly always held a year or two late?

WHEN the United States Ambassador, Mr. Davis, was entertained, the other night, as an honorary Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, in London, the event was a distinction little known about west of the Atlantic, and very rarely granted to a non-British subject until, thirteen or fourteen years ago, it was bestowed on the then United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Choate was the third non-British Bencher; his predecessors in that capacity were distinguished representatives of another republic, that of Venice, visiting London in the Seventeenth Century, which incidentally hints at the antiquity of this solid legal society. To be a Bencher of the Middle Temple is to belong to an organization not so very much younger than the Knights Templar of the Middle Ages; and the hall where the Benchers entertained their latest American member stands on the site occupied by their medieval Temple.

MANY of the lawyers in America before the Revolution had been educated in England, and five of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Benchers of the Society of the Middle Temple. And there were at least five Middle Templars who became chief justices of the United States. In the early days of American settlement many of the Middle Templars were associated in London, with the formation of the Virginia Company; and one of them, William Bullock, wrote, in his chambers in the Middle Temple, the now rare and valuable pamphlet, "Virginia Impartially Examined," from information gathered as counsel for "gentlemen adventurers to the plantations beyond sea." Altogether, making United States Ambassadors welcome, and a part of the Middle Temple, is a logical as well as a friendly thing for the Benchers to do.

ACCORDING to Washington advices, while a large audience filled the public galleries of the United States Senate during the progress of Senator Poindexter's criticism of the League of Nations, the only member of the diplomatic corps present, in the diplomatic gallery at least, was Mr. Panaretoff, the Minister of Bulgaria. Bulgaria is naturally, if not intensely, interested in Senator Poindexter's view of the subject.

AFRICA is fortunate in such a citizen as General Smuts. During the war he took care of a large territory, destroyed the enemy power throughout the extent of its African colonies, and practically relieved Britain and the Allies of all trouble in that quarter. And now it appears that a paper presented by him last December contained suggestions that had much to do with the formulation of the League of Nations, as it has taken definite shape. Mr. Taft, formerly President of the United States, after studying that paper, says that General Smuts "may be certain the constitution as now adopted was largely taken from his recommendation."

IT does not appear that Senator Borah's point is well taken. In accepting an invitation to that dinner he would not necessarily be committing himself to anything which President Wilson has done in the past or is likely to do in the future. He would simply be committing himself to the fare. That might be a serious matter, but at the worst it could hardly interfere with his political freedom of action.

AMONG those, besides President Wilson, who are bound for Boston on the George Washington is David Rowland Francis, of St. Louis, United States Ambassador to Russia, the man who told the Bolshevik Government of that country, when he, with the official representatives of other nations, was ordered out of Russia, that he would go, but only with the mental reservation that he would come back. He has not been back yet, but he did not name any time, and he is a man of his word. By the way, what is the authority for speaking of him, as some do, as the "former" United States Ambassador to Russia?

THE Kansas Legislature, without wishing to intrude or to interfere, has suggested to Congress that it might now be a good plan to begin cutting down national expenditures in a manner worth while. Congress, in the past, has always been more or less pleased to hear from Kansas, and doubtless it will give this suggestion careful consideration, or, at least, it probably would if it had time enough left to do so.